

History of
AMES MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

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Shrader, Dorothy H

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Introduction
& Index

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PREFACE

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The brief resume of the history of the various departments of municipal government presented herein is not intended to be a finished product. It is a guide to what has happened and will give an indication to any researcher as to where and when an event occurred.

The summary has been compiled from old City Council minutes. Years are indicated and the events move through those years in chronological order. It should be understood that under each year the events are chronicled in order of occurrence.

In the index the various departments are listed as simply as possible. The airport is just listed as such but the official name is the Ames Municipal Airport. The power plant is usually called the light plant and is listed as such. The official name of the plant is the Ames Municipal Electric System. The water and sewage departments are simply listed under water and sewage.

Because the material was readily available, a general section on just news of the City and also of the City Council has been included. A few miscellaneous bits of information are to be found at the end. The Centennial Historical Spectacle script is included.

This guide was begun during the Centennial year when it became evident that there was much to be desired by way of information about the history of the municipal government of Ames. If updated yearly, a current chronicle will always be available for reference.

101708

1965

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy H. Shrader

(Mrs.) Dorothy H. Shrader
Municipal Public Relationist
1965

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POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF AMES

STORY COUNTY, IOWA

STORY COUNTY

The first settlers arrived in what was to become Story County, Iowa in 1848. At this time the virgin sod of the rich rolling prairie was covered with wild grasses. The lowlands were dotted with bull rush ponds inhabited by muskrats. The remainder of the land was in timber.

Recorded history states the boundaries of the County were established January 13, 1846. The first election held in Story County was on April 4, 1853, at which the County completed her organization by electing County Officers under the Act of the General Assembly approved January, 1853.

Story County was named in honor of Judge Joseph Story (1779-1845), an American jurist who was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Madison, a position he filled with great credit for thirty-four years. It is said that he gave more law books to the country than did any other writer of his time.

VILLAGE OF AMES

Ames was founded in 1864 during the last six months of the Civil War while many of its local men were participating in the War between the States. Railroads were rapidly crossing the country and bringing better transportation and an improved economy with them. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad had already reached Nevada by July 4th and negotiations were in progress to purchase land near the Iowa Agricultural College as a railroad station for that area. The College, at this time, was still in the formative stages and no real settlement existed at the site, although the land had been acquired.

Head of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad was John I. Blair of Warren County, New Jersey who, with the assistance of his

attorney, William W . Walker, made a winning combination in constructing the first railroad across the state. There were others from the East who were also financially interested in the railroad, one of whom was Congressman Oakes Ames.

Walker encountered difficulty in purchasing the necessary land and sought the services of Mrs. Cynthia Duff. On August 16th, Cynthia Duff completed the purchase of land from Isaac Black for \$1,800; she had paid Samuel Hiestand and wife \$800; Sarah R. Hiestand, administratrix of the Estate of Henry J. Hiestand, was paid \$400; and L.G. Hoggatt and wife, Abigail Hoggatt, were paid \$775 for land between Grand and Burnett. These deeds were all filed at the County Recorder's office on August 20, 1864 at 9:00 A.M.

Mrs. Duff and her husband, Alexander, then deeded the 320 acres of land to John I. Blair on November 5, 1864. The Warranty Deeds were filed at the County Office on November 26, 1864 at 2:00 P.M. The amount of money involved was \$3,775, the total amount which Mrs. Duff had paid for her purchases.

The preceding May 9, 1864, John and Ann Blair had granted the Power of Attorney to William Walker to lay off the town, plat, buy or sell lands and lots necessary for the development of the railroad. The land acquired by Mrs. Duff was the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of section two (2), Township 83, Range 24 West of the 5th P.M.

The first settlement was made in July 1865, and the Cedar Rapids and the Missouri River Railroad was opened through to the settlement. This railroad was later taken over by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

Ames was laid out and platted on December 17, 1864. The original Town of Ames, consisting of approximately twelve blocks, was located north of the railroad's right-of-way, up Burnett to include all but

two-fifths of the blocks south of what is now Ninth Street, on over to Duff, and south again to the railroad. On January 18, 1865, this was filed for official record at the County Court House in Book D, page 180, of Town Lot Deed Recorded. A teetotlar, Blair inserted a clause into the deeds he issued stating, "no spirituous liquors of any kind, except for medicinal purposes, shall ever be sold upon said premises and upon a breach of this condition the said grantors, its successors or assigns, may re-enter said premises and hold the same of their former estate." However, in 1888, the Iowa Rail Road Company, as a corporation, took over the Blair Lot and Land Company, and in 1917 the clause was repealed.

It was said that Cynthia Duff desired to name the town after Onondaga County in New York, her home county in the East. However, John Blair desired to immortalize the name of his friend, Oakes Ames. Blair's wishes won over Mrs. Duff's, resulting in the town being named Ames.

The first church was erected by the Congregationalists. Because it was the first church, it was the recipient of the gift of a church bell by Congressman Ames. This bell was also a birth gift to the town.

The principal event of the year 1866 was the successful struggle with Nevada, the county seat, for the location of the cross railroad to Des Moines. The Iowa and Minnesota Railroad was a "narrow gauge" road, not completed until 1874. Although it was not nearly so much of a railroad then as later, the operation of the little engines and cars was a great convenience. Later in the seventies, this road was extended north into Hamilton County and stopped at a prairie station now forgotten, called Callahan. After being operated for four or five years, it was bought by the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, and widened to standard gauge.

Along with the birth of the little village, the land to the west was also showing signs of activity. The national land-grant act of

1862 finally assured permanence and material support to the new college. "Old Main" was finally semi-usable by the fall of 1868 and a skeleton faculty was chosen. After a preliminary preparatory term, the regular collegiate work was inaugurated on March 17, 1869. Iowa Agricultural College was now a going concern.

Transportation played a tremendous part in the development of both the town and the college. Perhaps the greatest single factor in the beginning of the parallel development was in the construction of the Ames and College railroad. This railroad was built by private enterprise and did not arouse the unreserved enthusiasm of the people who used the line. It did offer convenient transportation at the five cent rate between the town and the college. Previously, the transportation had been much less convenient by horse-drawn bus, at a ten cent rate. The "Dinky" played a vital part in the life of the little college town for over 15 years. In 1907 it was sold to the Ft. Dodge, Des Moines and Southern railroad, and was replaced by a modern, electric line.

INCORPORATION

The Incorporation of the Village of Ames occurred in the year 1870 in the following manner, to-wit: Thirty citizens of the Village of Ames, Story County, Iowa, petitioned the Circuit Court in and for said County on the 11th day of November, 1869, asking that commissioners be appointed to hold an election upon the question of incorporating the Town of Ames. The Court appointed as such commissioners the following named residents of the Village, viz: Cyrus E. Turner, William West, P. C. Compton, Ralph Marshal, and H. F. Kingsbury. The election was held on the 18th day of December, 1869, at which time one hundred and six ballots were cast, of which eight-one ballots were "for incorporation" and twenty-five ballots were "against incorporation". Whereupon the commissioners called an election for the purpose of organizing the Incorporated Town of Ames, Iowa. Election was held on Saturday, the 8th of January, 1870,

to elect the following officers: mayor, recorder, treasurer, assessor, marshal, and five trustees. Polls opened at 9:00 o'clock A.M. and closed at 4:00 o'clock P.M. The terms of these offices were for one year.

Following are the names of citizens who have served in an official capacity in the Incorporated Town of Ames up to and including the year, 1893, to-wit:

1870-1871

Wm. West	Mayor
S. B. Farwell	Recorder
George G. Tilden	Treasurer
S. L. Lucas	Assessor
W. G. Wright	Marshal

Trustees

Daniel McCarthy (resigned)
J. H. Miller
D. A. Bigelow
S. S. Paxton
J. H. Alexander (resigned)
Giles Cook (to fill vacancy March 11, 1870)
John McLain (to fill vacancy March 12, 1870)

Wm. West resigned as Mayor and W. D. Lucas was elected to fill vacancy at a special election held March 24, 1870. T. Weld was appointed Street Commissioner.

THE MAYORS OF AMES

William West	1870-71		
C. E. Turner	1871-72		
Walter Evans	1872-73		
I. L. Smith	1873-74		
W. D. Lucas	1874-75		
Wm. Clark	1875-77	T. L. Rice	1920-1924
George A. Underwood	1877-79	F.H.Schleiter	1924-1934
E. R. Chamberlain	1879-80	W.L.Allan	1934-1938
George G. Tilden	1880-81	Frank D.Paine	1938-1942
Henry Wilson	1881-83	H.B.Manning	1942-1946
John Watts	1883-84	Clinton Adams	1946-1948
Parley Sheldon	1884-86	W.L.Allan	1948-1953
M. C. Jones	1886-88	J. P. Lawlor	1954-1957
W. M. Greeley	1888-90	Pearle P. DeHart	1958-1964
Parley Sheldon	1890-94		
Henry Wilson	1894-96		
M.K.Smith	1896-97		
L. C.Tilden	1897-98		
Sovarro Cramer	1898-99		
Thomas Thompson	1899-1902		
Parley Sheldon	1902-1908		
Galen Tilden	1908-1910		
Parley Sheldon	1910-1916		
George E. Baker	1916-1918		
E. H. Graves	1918-1920		

STREETS OF AMES

BEFORE CHANGE

Boone Street
Onondago
Story
Iowa
College
State
Sycamore
Pearl
Fayette
Agate
North
Park
Charles
Templeton
Lincoln St.
Hoggatt
Grant
Jackson
Chautauqua Avenue
Chautauqua Blvd.
Lincoln Way North
Pike
Woodman
Coral
Ontario Street
Lincoln Blvd.
Ridge Avenue
East Avenue
Haywood
Cleveland
Stevens
Grand Blvd.
Lincoln
Hanover
Eighth Avenue
Ninth Avenue
Stanton
Wells Avenue

AFTER CHANGE

Lincoln Way
Main Street
Fifth Street
Sixth Street
Seventh Street
Eighth Street
Ninth Street
Tenth Street
Eleventh Street
Twelfth Street
Thirteenth Street
Fourteenth Street
Fifteenth Street
Sixteenth Street
Wilson Ave.
Grand Avenue
So. Second - East of tracks
So. Third - East of tracks
Ridgewood Avenue
Brookridge Avenue
North Sheldon
Sheldon Avenue
Wood Street
Story Street
Oakland Street
Franklin Avenue
Stanton Avenue
Beech Avenue
Hayward Avenue
W 2nd Street
W. 3rd Street
W. 4th Street
E. 2nd Street
E. 3rd Street
Harding
Roosevelt
Little Street
State Avenue

AMES POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION	UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT
1870	656	188
1880	1,153	252
1890	1,276	336
1900	2,422	1,062
1910	4,222	1,562
1920	6,270	3,584
1930	10,261	4,318
1940	12,555	6,567
1950	22,898	8,135
1960	27,003	9,726
1965	33,500 Estimated	14,000 (Fall)

MILLAGE _ AMES

	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MILLAGE</u>	<u>STANDING IN STATE</u>
Total	1960	120.83	1st
	1961	122.96	1st
	1962	112.23	5th
	1963	116.176	4th
	1964	116.442	6th
Schools	1960	71.00	1st
	1961	73.84	1st
	1962	68.08	2nd(Council Bluffs 1st - 68.29)
	1963	72.627	1st
	1964	74.017	1st
City	1960	38.49	1st
	1961	35.74	1st
	1962	31.80	13th
	1963	31.522	12th
	1964	30.204	15th

VALUE OF THE MILL

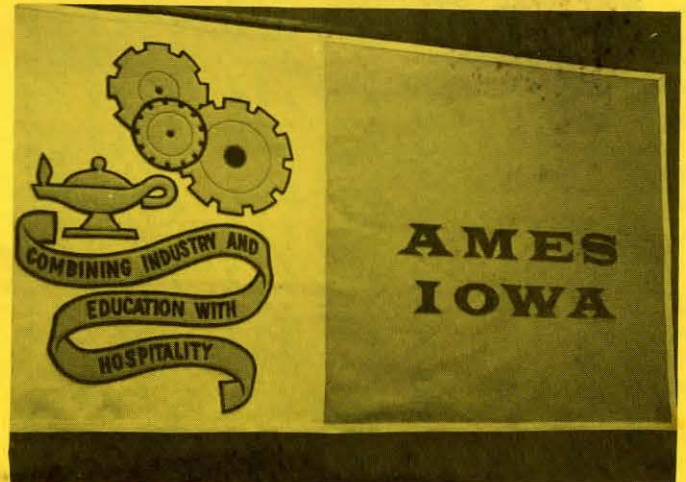
One mill equals - \$16,572 - 1957
 - 17,465 - 1958
 - 18,401 - 1959
 - 19,429 - 1960
 - 20,381 - 1961
 - 23,963 - 1962
 - 24,944 - 1963
 - 28,050 - 1964
 - 29,300 - 1965 Estimated



Key to the City

of
AMES, IOWA

AMES FLAG



QUARTERLY ISSUE
OCTOBER, 1964

Thru the Keyhole



AMES HAS A CITY FLAG!

One of the events of the Centennial year in Ames will remain a permanent part of the City. The new flag for the City will do much to add prestige to the community and to inspire civic pride.

The flag has been officially adopted by the City Council. The College Savings Bank sponsored a flag design contest during the summer. Over 100 entries were received by the August 15 deadline.

Judging was done by the members of the Centennial Executive Board, Dean Knudsen, president of the College Savings Bank, Ann Munn, member of the City Plan Commission and Gene Sussman, technical advisor from Collegiate Manufacturing Co.

The winning design was the work of Beverly Bartels, daughter of the Everett Bartels of Ames. Beverly is a student at Iowa State University. She received a \$100 award for the design.

The original flag is on display at the College Savings Bank. The flag, gold on white, represents the three factions of the City, using the motto "Combining Industry and Education with Hospitality."

The flag may be displayed alone or with the national and state flag. If used on a pole or staff the national, state and city flags should be displayed in this order.

An ordinance is being prepared to make the flag a legal part of Ames. Manufacture of the flags will follow adoption of the ordinance.

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

The Ames Municipal Airport is one of the newest City acquisitions under municipal enterprise endeavors. Back when planes were still rarities, the local enthusiasts used a little 40 - acre field southeast of U. S. #69. In those days a landing field consisted mostly of a rented, relatively flat piece of land. The field was later moved west of town and still later northeast.

In 1942 the City bought land southwest of Ames and a municipal airport was started. Due to war priorities, there was a delay in getting the grading done, but by 1945 the Airport was ready for use. Lighting in 1952 and paving in 1957.

The 1962 Municipal Airport improvement program was a cooperative program with the Federal Aviation Agency, with the City and the F.A.A. equally sharing the cost of the \$270,600 project. The City share of this expense was financed by the issuance of Airport Improvement Bonds. This project increased the length of the main runway from 2,500 feet to 3,500 feet, widened it from 50 to 100 feet, added a new taxiway and new aprons and added, by purchase, additional land for a "clear zone" at the southeast end of the runway.

The ancient biplanes of the original landing field would provide a study in progress if they could be placed beside the DC-3's now using the runway.

MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

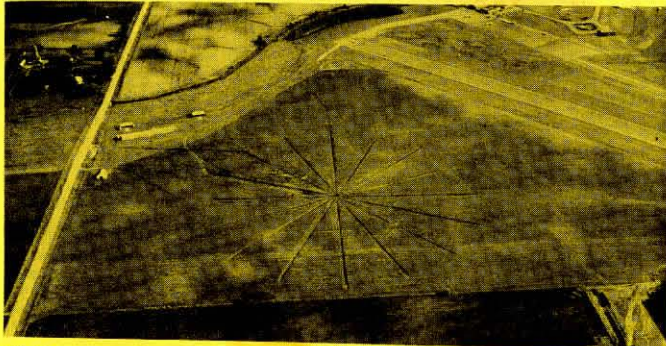
- 1928 - Discussed establishing an Airport.
- 1938 - First considered.
- 1941 - October - Airport Construction approval given and steps taken to begin.
- 1942 - February - Election held for levying tax (3/4 mill) for airport. Cost \$89,000 at 1.75% interest. Carried 1,586 to 358. Paid \$64,063.97 for land.
April 28, 1942 - Resolution directing the acquisition of land for the purpose of constructing a Municipal Airport thereon.
November 12, 1942 - Condemnation of certain land for Airport purposes by City of Ames, Story County, Iowa - \$64,065.97.
December - Bids for barn (\$45.00) and \$90.50 for steel bin (Fred Randan) on Airport land \$25.00 (Geo. Graham) for windmill. City rented out farm land.
Radio equipment to receive air-raid signals purchased.
- 1943 - ISU offered to construct one wing of Administration building at Airport. Suggested by Chamber of Commerce that Airport be called "Jerry Kephart Field" after first Ames man to loose his life in the Air Corps. (W. W. II)
W. P. A. turned down Airport as not necessary in use of critical material. ISU suggested moving CCC building to use for offices to Corps at Airport.
- 1945 - Airport land was graded at \$600/day. \$2,175 spent.
Howard Flying service given lease to operate it.
Iowa Air Patrol used a building at Airport.
- 1947 - Well for fire protection dug at airport. Old one went dry.
- 1948 - Landscaping, surfacing street and power line at airport.
Federal Government share in cost \$3,032.
Improvement made on City Airport (for improvements \$96,748). \$55,630 from Federal Government.
- 1949 - Passengers carried from Ames airport by Mid West Airlines -- an agreement with City was set up to cover use of the airport for airline passengers, baggage and mail service.
- 1950 - Howard Flying Service rented airport.

municipal airport (page 2)

- 1951 - Airport lighting of one runway \$7,000 (City share) considered.
- 1952 - City Manager authorized to make application to the Civil Aeronautics Association for Airport lighting.
Airport lighting contract let for \$12,370 in October 1952.
Federal Government paid \$8,000 on January 1952 contract.
- 1957 - Airport ramp, taxi-way and warm up pad construction accepted by Council.
Private hangar spaces were part of airport revenue.
Airport improvement began. Federal grant of \$15,000 obtained for Airport improvement. This was 60% of the contemplated expansion.
Airport ramp, taxi-way and warm up pad construction accepted by Council.
- 1959 - Application made to Federal Aviation Agency for 1961 airport improvement funds.
- 1963 - D C - 3 land with University of Missouri football team.
- 1964 - Airport improvement dedication -- Memorial Day weekend.
Earl Howard resigns as airport superintendent, to become flight superintendent for I. S. U.
Harold Buhman new superintendent.
City sells 55 acres of land at airport to Bourns, Inc. for \$1,500 an acre.
Radio homing device installed at Municipal Airport. Cost \$2,425.

Municipal Airport (page 2)

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- 1952 - City Manager authorized to make application to the Civil Aeronautics Association for Airport lighting.
Airport lighting contract let for \$12,370 in October 1952.
Federal Government paid \$8,000 on January 1952 contract.
- 1957 - Airport ramp, taxi-way and warm up pad construction accepted by Council.
Private hangar spaces were part of airport revenue.
Airport improvement began. Federal grant of \$15,000 obtained for Airport improvement. This was 60% of the contemplated expansion.
Airport ramp, taxi-way and warm up pad construction accepted by Council.
- 1959 - Application made to Federal Aviation Agency for 1961 airport improvement funds.
- 1963 - DC - 3 land with University of Missouri football team.
- 1964 - Airport improvement dedication -- Memorial Day Weekend.
Earl Howard resigns as airport superintendent, to become flight superintendent for I. S. U.
Harold Buhman new superintendent.
City sells 55 acres of land at airport to Bourns, Inc. for \$1,500 an acre.
Radio homing device installed at Municipal Airport. Cost \$2,425.
- 1965 - Commuter Airlines began service from Ames to Chicago. City agreed to accept a 20-year lease on land at the airport for \$25.00 per annum, or \$6,000 for the life of the lease. (Service to begin mid-November, 1965)
- 1966 - City Manager authorized to negotiate for contract with Commuter Airlines on December 5. He reported that a clause requested by Commuter was incompatible with the regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration. The Council decided to repudiate a portion of the contract which wasn't in accordance with the FAA regulations.



Underground Wiring Installation for Airport Homing Device

AMES MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

The old-time plane enthusiasts who used a little 40-acre field to land their ancient biplanes would receive a shock if they could see the extensive movement of planes today at the Airport. The Airport is used by private planes, industrial planes and Iowa State University planes. The Iowa State Highway Commission will soon have a plane based there also.

The Airport was started in 1942 and put into use in 1945. Lighting followed in 1952 and paving in 1957. The 1962 improvement program increased the length of the main runway from 2,500 feet to 3,500 feet, widened it from 50 to 100 feet, added a new taxiway and new aprons and added, by purchase, additional land for a "clear zone" at the southeast end of the runway.

Today, work is being completed on the installation of a direction finder, or homing device to further aid planes in landing.



Airport Dedication



QUARTERLY ISSUE
JULY, 1964



Key to the City
of
AMES, IOWA

AMES MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

The dedication of the new improved runway at the Municipal Airport on May 31 brought out some interesting historical facts, especially concerning the last decade of development.

The airport is one of the newest City acquisitions under Municipal enterprise endeavors. Back when planes were still rarities, the local enthusiasts used a little 40 acre field southeast of U.S. 69. In those days a landing field consisted mostly of a rented piece of relatively flat farm land.

In 1942 the City bought land at the present site and a municipal airport was started. Not until 1945 was this land improved enough to really call it an airport. By 1952 lights were added and in 1957 paving was done.

Today the 3,500 foot paved runway can accommodate DC-6 planes, quite a contrast to the old biplanes who used the farm fields.

Increases in yearly plane movements over the last decade are indicative of the increase in usage of the airport.

1953	1961	1963
2,700	18,800	28,000 (Approximate)

Six planes owned by Iowa State University are in almost constant use. All are based at the Municipal Airport. University air transportation has increased to make a full time flight superintendent a necessity. Earl Howard, former superintendent of the airport is now the first flight superintendent for I.S.U. Harold Buhman is the new superintendent of the airport.

Robert Nemmers, assistant director of the Iowa Aeronautics Commission, spoke at the dedication and used the following comparison figures:

1. Aircraft Registered in 1954—1,009
Aircraft Registered in 1964—1,861
Increase in 10 Years—84%
2. Airmen Registered in 1954—2,621
Airmen Registered in 1964—5,479
Increase in 10 Years—109%
3. Municipal Airports in 1954—58
Municipal Airports in 1964—96
Increase in 10 Years—65%
4. Airports in Iowa Having Hard Surface—45
Airports Having Hard Surface, 3500' or more—15
Airports Having Scheduled Airline Service—11

Therefore, Ames is one of four (4) communities providing a runway of 3500 feet or more for business, industry and general aviation.

Assessor

ASSESSOR

- 1873 - K. W. Brown engaged in other business so his election as assessor was questioned. So Council appointed T. L. Smith to act.
- 1880 - Road tax - 1 mill per \$1 of assessed valuation.
Property tax - 4 mills per \$1 of assessed valuation.
- 1881 - Levy of 8 mills on dollar set.
- 1889 - 3 mill tax this year.
- 1893 - Corporation tax of 10 mills and a road tax on agricultural land of 5 mills.
- 1920 - M. A. Manning appointed City Assessor after C. M. Soper's resignation.
- 1922 - City Assessors office where Mayor is now.
- 1945 - Milo Manning still City Assessor on his 85th birthday.
- 1948 - Full time City Assessor provided for by ordinance with a four year term. Jointly hired by Board of Supervisors, City and Board of Education.
- 1949 - City Assessor set up office.

Thru the Keyhole

Your City Assessor, A. E. Mendon, is responsible for the assessment of all real and personal property within the City. His office is in the basement of City Hall. (The same office where you apply for your Veteran's and Homestead exemptions.)



Your assessed valuation determines the amount of tax you pay on your property. Of interest to Ames' taxpayers is the reappraisal now underway. Starting in January, 1965, the Assessor and his staff are reappraising property in an attempt to bring about an acceptable equilization of assessments between all properties within the corporate area. This will mean that not only must the value of one house be equilized against another but it must be equitable with commercial properties, industrials and farms as well. In the final analysis, all types of property will be valued by the same yardstick—by a uniform rule.

To arrive at the new valuation, a common denominator of valuation will be the reproductive value new, of each and every building in the area. Each of these values will be computed by the application of unit costs and appraisal schedules, developed from actual costs of building materials and labor in the community. To this is added the depreciation factor and the result is the new valuation for the building. With the addition of the value of the land, the new appraisal is reached.

In the 1965 value, the directive of the State Tax Commission will be used. This directive states that the ratio of the assessed value to the market value, shall be as nearly as possible to 27%. This means that a property with a market value of \$10,000 shall have a taxable value of \$2,700 or a \$20,000 property shall have a \$5,400 taxable value. Previously, Ames has supposedly been on a 24% ratio, but this has varied widely between a low of 14.42% and a high of 39.7%.

Assistant City Assessor Roger (Mike) Fritsch and Mrs. Magdalene Walsh, secretary, complete the regular office force for the Assessor's Office.

City Attorney

CITY ATTORNEY

- 1871 - Attorney A. A. Rainbolt gave his office free for use of Council - as part of his City Attorney's job - furnished room, lights, and fuel - all included in salary of \$40.00 per year.
- 1875 - McCarthy and Stevens - City Attorney firm - annual fee \$50.00 for room for Council to meet.
- 1880 - City Attorney George Underwood got \$35.00 a year without furnishing meeting room. Raised to \$50.00 in 1881. He apparently acted as assessing officer for collection of taxes.
- 1882 - Set first criteria for duties of City Attorney and revised ordinance committee appointed to do so.
- 1890 - Underwood elected Attorney for \$50.00 annually and a place for the Council to meet.
- 1902 - City Attorney elective (by people) at this time.
- 1933 - Ordinance - City Manager to designate where City Solicitor shall office. Judge Luke as municipal judge, had officed off court room.
- 1948 - Got into argument over hiring City Attorney Bob Pasley - finally appointed.

Municipal Band

MUNICIPAL BAND

The Ames municipal band, supported by a tax levy, was created in 1924, but a band has existed here since shortly after the incorporation of the town in 1870.

The first band was organized under the guidance of David N. Maxwell, father of A. B. Maxwell, city clerk for many years and official historian for the City. The whole band had instruments of the "bell up" type, including the cornets. In the beginning, there were no clarinets or trombones, but these were introduced shortly after.

Many of the men who have led Ames bands in the past have familiar names. Since 1920 the following men have directed the Ames band, in the order named: Ed Chenette, George Bortner, Professor Lamb, Jean Chenette, D. S. Jeffers, A. R. Lauer, Professor Stearms, Charles Bushman, Clate Chenette, Oscar Hatch Hawley and Richard D. Day.

Years ago the "band boys" held weekly practices, and carried on the work to the best of their abilities. The players were handicapped by lack of musical knowledge, and great efforts were expended in getting the numbers into presentation. All of the organizations were volunteer groups, and the players were held together by their love of music and the pleasure of playing. One of the first public appearances was made at Jefferson.

Throughout the winter months, progress was slow, but each spring when farmers began their work in the fields, and business interests quickened, the boys began their practices.

If the instruments used in the early days could be assembled, they would be curiosities and relics for a museum. There were horns of queer shapes, instruments of various pitches, clarinets made in the natural wood color with coats of varnish, valve trombones, short cornets, instead of modern trumpets. There were no saxophones, and helicon double basses were unthought of.

A ladies band was once organized by Dr. Maxwell, and that group climaxed its career by giving a concert in the town opera house, now occupied by the O'Neil Dairy company's plant. This organization was very popular, and attracted great interest in the community.

The Ames band has always been a good business organization. In the early days, before the band tax, the band drew its support from booster clubs, and commercial and civic organizations. Out-of-town concerts and various lodge affairs aided in paying expenses.

In 1925 the band was incorporated, and has been supported by a tax levy each year since that time.

municipal band (page 2)

The present officers of the band are George Havens, president; and Merrill H. Fitz, secretary-treasurer. It was directed this year by Prof. Oscar Hatch Hawley of the Iowa State College music department and director of the Iowa State College concert band and symphony orchestra. Professor Hawley is already making plans for next year's band. Twelve concerts were played this year. He expects to present 24 next summer.

- 1901 - Band practiced in second story City Hall.
- 1918 - Band gave concerts (by council permission) between 5th and Main on either Douglas or Kellogg.
- 1931 - Oscar Hatch Hawley was City Bandmaster. Clate Chenette (?)
- 1932 - R. D. Day hired as Bandmaster, replacing Clate Chenette.
- 1933 - R. D. Day organized a Junior Band to perform without pay in the summer.
Council agreed to contract with the Ames Municipal Band to pay them and furnish a well lighted bandshell. Cost .19 mill levy \$1,095.
- 1934 - Bandshell proposed. Endorsed by Ames Woman's Club and Federated Women's Club with the understanding that the band room be large enough to accommodate civic and community groups. This was partly a make-work project to "provide employment for Ames laborers out of work". (W. P. A.)
Bandshell contracted at cost of \$12,000 with such organizations as Ames Woman's Club, Kiwanis, Rotary, Legion and Jaycees promoting it. Landscape Architecture Department at I. S. U. landscaped the City Park.

Cemetery

CEMETERY

The nucleus of the present Ames cemetery was formed in the '70's soon after the place was incorporated as a village. That early burial ground consisted of about 50 lots lying at the east edge of what is now known as the old cemetery, the section lying south of the entrance at Ninth Street and east of Crawford Avenue.

The cemetery, originated and maintained by the Ames Cemetery Association, was transferred to the City in 1917. In June of the same year the City purchased from George Henry Maxwell what was known as the Oakwood addition, extending north of the old cemetery to the old Chautauqua Park, for \$5,000.

The cemetery was enlarged to its present area of 52 acres in September 1929, by the purchase of 33 acres of land, including 17 acres from the Maxwell Park association, 11 acres from Mrs. Jesse Maxwell of Chicago, and five acres from Dr. C. G. Cole of Ames, at total of \$18,750.

The Maxwell park property lies directly north of the Oakwood section, the 11-acre tract lies west of the Maxwell park property along the east side of Maxwell Avenue from Ninth Street to Thirteenth Street, and the Cole property lies along the south side of the old cemetery.

Development of the entire area as a unified cemetery park has been progressing during the past two years under the direction of Ray F. Wyrick of Des Moines, a landscape architect specializing in cemetery design.

Five acres of the cemetery have been laid aside and separately landscaped for Roman Catholic burials. The Catholic cemetery formerly was located east of Duff Avenue near Sixteenth Street.

Lots in the municipal cemetery range in price, which includes provision for perpetual care from 40 cents to \$1.25 per square foot, depending upon location.

Perpetual care includes mowing grass, raking and cleaning lots and adjacent alleys, filling of sunken graves and keeping monumental work in a vertical position and in the care of alleys, fences, buildings, and grounds in general.

CEMETERY

- 1870 - Took action to purchase land for a cemetery.
- 1874 - Request made of corporation Council to know Council's powers over trustees of the cemetery.
- 1882 - April - Cemetery becomes municipal. "Cemetery Association" became a part of City responsibility instead of a community effort and a one mill tax was asked for its support.
- 1884 - Walk to cemetery put in by subscription.
- 1886 - Cemetery Association asked Council for help in enlarging and improving cemetery.
- 1915 - A committee appointed to investigate the City taking over keeping cemetery records and funds.
- 1916 - Council moved to take over the cemetery, as a Municipal one when the Ames Cemetery Association took proper procedure to turn it over. Building and Parks Committee to investigate procuring new cemetery and policy regarding old one. Finally in June 1917 - purchased 9 acres of land from George Henry Maxwell @ \$500.00 an acre.
- 1919 - Water mains laid through new cemetery.
- 1927 - More cemetery land required.
- 1928 - Bought land for cemetery expansion from Underwood heirs - Maxwell Park Association (November 1927). Mayor vetoed it as violating an ordinance. Employed a competent man to make survey. Landscape engineer from Des Moines employed.
- 1929 - City bought land west and north of old cemetery owned by Jessie Maxwell (Miss) for \$11,000 for 11 acres and some land belonging to Lou Cole estate. Levied tax of 1 mill to pay for it. (\$18,750 in all)
- 1930 - Contract with St. Cecilia's Church, Incorporated Cemetery Association. Father J. M. Campbell, pastor. City agreed to move graves, about 32 of them, from the Catholic Cemetery on 16th Street, just above Carr's Pool about where Crestwood Circle is now. The City agreed to a 5 acre tract in the Municipal Cemetery for Catholic burial, with perpetual care for the 32 graves moved. Took a week to conclude removal. City agreed no burials without written approval of Pastor. Catholics gave title of land above 16th to the City.

cemetery (page 2)

- 1938 - Care of soldiers' graves required by Board of Supervisors and City, and Board argued about a \$141.00 bill for same.
- 1940 - Service building constructed at Municipal Cemetery.
- 1949 - New schedule changes rates and lots at cemetery.
- 1950 - Financial aid was suggested by Ontario Cemetery Association for maintenance. This would have meant a tax levy for Ames and was tabled.
- 1953 - Perpetual lot and grave care provided by City ordinance with cost specified from now on with Municipal cemetery purchases.
- 1954 - Strip of ground north of 16th (former site of Catholic Cemetery deeded to the city in exchange for space in the Municipal Cemetery years before) was studied for sale. In October, 1954, Friedrich offered \$1,000 per acre for the 2.8 acres. At public bidding the property sold for \$4,500.

Memorial center at cemetery, just east of office building voted in.
- 1956 - Margaret Lloyd Memorial section in Municipal Cemetery proposed by Chamber of Commerce.
- 1957 - Plan Commission submitted plans for memorial rose garden in Municipal Cemetery.
- 1958 - G.A.R. Memorial monument relettered and moved to new memorial section of cemetery.
- 1961 - Adopted a policy for the Municipal Cemetery providing that mausoleums may not be constructed on lots of less than 400 square feet in area and may not cover more than 25% of the lot area, must be set back at least 5 feet with one additional foot for each foot of height over five feet.

Planter given to Municipal Cemetery by Hilda Been. Plaque to be put at entrance also.

cemetery (page 3)

1963 -

City takes over ownership of Ontario Cemetery. This cemetery older than City of Ames, has 4.1 acres of real estate, \$5,600 in a perpetual care fund and \$563 in maintenance. Was supported by a tax levy in Washington and Franklin Townships in Story County and Jackson Township in Boone County.

1964 -

James Likely retired as cemetery superintendent. Ran cemetery for 34 years. Harold Clark new superintendent.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

- 1932 - Civil Service Commission created.
- 1951 - Testing Bureat at Iowa State University hired to conduct Civil Service exams for the City.

City

CITY

- 1865 - First platted.
- 1869 - Dec. 18 - Election to incorporate.
First action taken after setting up mechanics of town council was ordinance on unsafe chimneys. (Ord. #3) Fire was a menace.
- 1870 - April - Petition from 46 citizens asking "squelching" of Billiard Saloon.
First taxroll - April.
Committee formed to investigate how to raise money for the corporation. Sold bonds \$500.00 - sold at 10% interest.
June - levied 3/4 mill for streets.
August - Paid "Mr. Compton" \$10.00 for completing the platting of Ames.
- 1871 - Road tax of 3 mills. April.
A committee appointed to see about room for Council meetings instead of using various attorney's offices. Attorney N.A. Rainbolt gave his office free for City Attorney job. (room, lights and fuel stipulated) All for \$40.00 per year.
- 1872 - Ordinance drafted "regulating sale of spirituous and vinous liquids".
General purposes tax - 10 mills - August.
Petition on horses.
- 1873 - Taxes
3/4 mill roads
7 mills general usage
2 mills sinking fund.
- 1875 - The rectangular pattern of the street system was laid out in the original town of Ames.
- 1876 - Property tax 3 mills.
\$3.00 poll tax.
Licensed auctioners - evidently some feeling on selling for fee was very high - \$10.00 a day.
Peddlers licensed.
May- First mention of telegraph lines.
- 1877 - "No bonded indebtedness"
Still 3 annual committees
Streets
Sidewalks
Finance
Billiard table tax of \$15.00 per table.

- 1878 - Resolution requiring owners of residential property to set out shade trees.
- 1880 - Poll tax \$2.50.
- 1881 - Salaries
- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| Mayor | \$25.00 |
| Recorder | \$40.00 |
| Treasurer | \$25.00 |
| Council | \$12.00 (\$1.00 per meeting) |
- 1884 - June - Iowa Union Telephone and Telegraph of Davenport permitted by ordinance to construct an exchange.
First telephone in 1884.
- 1886 - Town Hall building discussed. Plans, architect, Built - \$1,285 used in March for annual election.
Committees:
 Streets and Alleys
Finance Public Grounds
 Sidewalks
Big fire - Boone and Nevada arrived to help.
- 1890 - Parks Committee
Brick building on Main Mandatory.
"Dinky" street railway operation legalized.
- 1894 - Authorized to use steam, electricity or whatever to run the line.
April - Poll tax \$2.50 or 2 days labor.
February 2, - Order 100 was written to create four wards for election purposes. Ward 1 - laid east of Douglas and north of railroad tracks.
"Dinkey" - run by Ames and College Railroad Co. - authorized to use steam, electricity or whatever to run their line.
April - Found street commissioner a kind of powerful job and a special ordinance (repealing first one ever written on streets).
His bills to be audited by Council.
- 1895 - City watchman paid \$20.00 a month.
Had trouble setting real estate assessments. Many adjustments recorded in Council minutes.
- 1897 - Ordinance passed "relating to the speed" of the Dinkey Railroad.
- 1899 - Property owners ordered to clean alleys at rear of lots or City would do it and assess to them.

- 1899 - First "dumping ground" became a necessity.
- 1900 - City purchased lawn mowers for noxious weed removal.
- 1901 - Railroad notified speed limit 10 miles per hour through Ames.
5 minutes all trains could hold up crossings.

Taxes -

Corporation tax	10 mills
Road tax on Ag. land	5 mills
Grading Fund	3 mills
Improvement Fund	3 mills
Sewer Fund	1 mill
Water tax in Water	
Districts	5 mills
Electric light Tax	3 mills

January - Council consulted President Beardshear of I. S. C.
concerning petition for a Billiard Hall.

October - John Kintzley put in a bowling alley.

- 1907 - Ames and College Railroad Company given 25 years franchise
to install street cars. Voted on in April - 87 for and 25 against.
Electric with overhead trolley (not installed on Story Street (5th?).
No freight traffic during the day. Started July 1907. Fare not more
than 5¢ children under 5 free. Run every 20 minutes. (Same
Company as ran Dinkey?) G. R. Dyer, president.
April 15, 1907 - Electric trolley began.

- 1908 - Street and Alley committee instructed to have more hitching posts
put in and the water troughs fixed.
Trouble with tracks across Boone at Lincoln Way. Sent letter to
General Manager asking grade be lowered, ran until October when
Council threatened disfranchisement.
Ed Rex was Superintendent of Grounds of Chautauqua. Hired by a
Chatauqua Association which ran this summer program.

- 1909 - Auto assessments of two men for "autos owned" were \$500 and
\$1,000 for the cars.
Huckster wagons licensed (\$10) and a confectionary wagon (\$10)
at Pike Avenue (Briley owner).
Tramps - Ordinance 220 provided food and employment for tramps.
A flurry of ordinances on: awnings, signs, etc. restricted govern-
ing moving houses, bill posters, licensing shooting galleries.
Used to be an overhead passage between Tilden store and Tilden
Penant Factory over the alley at the Kellogg street entrance.
There could be no shows without a license. The Moving picture
license was \$50.00 (P. 60 Book 4)

- 1910 - Chautauqua Park addition platted by McCarthy, Lee, Stevens and Rowe families.
There was a refreshment wagon at West Gate. Proprietors were Briley and Show.
- 1911 - Ordinance requiring lights on bikes and making riders stay off sidewalks.
- 1915 - 4th Ward had a Civic Association. The Council heard from them re: Weeds.
Ladies Civic Association of 4th Ward named "Sheldon Ave." at request of City Council in honor of a former Mayor.
- 1916 - City Engineers salary \$1,800.
Superintendent of Light Plant \$1,200.
Established a district in the City where moving picture houses may be licensed, and prohibit operation elsewhere, as Main to 5th, Duff to Grand.
Licensing of hacks and drays for carrying passengers and baggage referred to ordinance committee.
Annexation program proposed.
People in 4th Ward favored severance from the City. Invited to meet with City Council. They asked for itemized bills on sewers and road expenses on Lincoln Way.
- 1917 - Council requested Interurban cars run up Main Street.
Permission granted to Chamber of Commerce to be allowed to use room in City Hall for secretaries office.
- 1918 - War Gardens Committee formed. Council Bill Allan served on it for City Council.
Picture Show Board of Censors appointed; L. C. Tilden, L. C. Harris, George Judisch, Mrs. A. B. Maxwell and Mary Harriman.
Council acted to remove L. R. Morris' Livery Barn from Main Street - Nov. 1918. It was at Southeast corner of Main and Burnett.
- 1919 - No pool halls in Ames!
Council appointed a committee (Spinney, Cupps and Allan) to confer in April with Federation of Churches on a Community Center.
Passed an ordinance regulating movies and created a Board of Censorship with official standing.
A. W. C. instigated a Social Survey Committee and Spinney appointed to meet with organization.
A popcorn stand stood on west side of Welch.

- 1920 - Billboards in City regulated by ordinance.
Established hack or car transportation charges as no more than 75¢ to 4th Ward.
City Manager instructed to cooperate with Commercial Club on cleanup of a proposed "Auto Parking Grounds" located on Ames Grain and Coal lot with entrance on Kellogg. Lights were installed by City on this lot.
Swimming pool petitioned by "Many boys of the City" filed by Louis Judisch.
Hassle with Tribune. People saying Council had been intimidated by Tribune "to do it all their way or be written up in paper," and that "future of Tribune depends on winning this fight!".
- 1922 - City allowed outsiders to vote on annexation as an expression of opinion only - interesting public relations procedure.
Hutchinson ran a motor bus to I. S. C. .
Sunday movies were prohibited.
- 1923 - 1342 votes cast on extending City limits - 1070 pro. Failed.
Old red brick Ames Hotel at Main and Douglas and Reed's barn investigated for dangerous structural condition.
Main Street buildings lots 29-30, Block 12, owned by Mrs. Hibner and Valentine ordered danger to public. Thought wall might fall into street.
- 1924 - C. S. Hutchinson operated the College Bus Line. (automobile)
Resolution #599 allowed vote on extending corporate lines to be voted on by residents of proposed area without registration.
Ordinance #608. That the matter of a subway being constructed under the railroad tracks to connect 6th Street and Riverside Drive be referred to Mayor and Streets Committee.
- 1925 - City employed Frank Pierce for \$15.00 (from Marshalltown) to report on legislation of State Legislature.
Rice building, 323 Main built. One time Rushings, Younkers now. (1965)
Official seal established for City. One for Mayor, one for City.
- 1926 - Taxicabs regulated.
Sunday movie petition presented. One for election, one not.
Tabled action.
\$20.00/\$1,000 assessed valuation.
Railroad Depot lunch still in business.
- 1927 - A Northwestern Railroad representative in to see about a subway under railroad at Riverside to connect with 6th Street.
A resolution was passed "for the protection of the public" to require the Interurban (Ft. Dodge, Des Moines and Southern R. R.) to maintain a street crossing beneath its tracks at the Russell Avenue intersection and 6th public hearing ordered.

- 1927 - Annexation made.
J. Dahl erected a building on Main Street for a garage.
- 1928 - Tilden Manufacturing Building fronting on 5th Street built.
(Lechner Bldg. now.)
Sunday movies referendum voted upon (City wide election held).
4,050 votes were cast, 2043 against. Affidavits alleging irregularities in conducting election were filed and a 1,500 signature petition came in at once reminding Council they had agreed to abide by the referendum. The ordinance restricting it passed July 1928 - 4 to 2 with 4th Ward councilman voting no. Sunday movies had first been voted down in 1922. In 1928 the vote was on repeal. And then the Council presented a vote to repeal, then tried to renig. The Mayor, by vetoing an ordinance said the Council had "acted in bad faith --that is subterfuge whose fairness and honor was questionable using an excuse "the affidavits of persons, most of whom are little known in the community, whose statements tend to disparage the acts and character of high standing, long residents and substantial worth." They passed it and finally legalized Sunday movies in Wards 1, 2, and 3, but not in 4th Ward. The Ward business men petitioned change.
Max Dutich Building at Main and Burnett erected. (Now Fastco)
A station for the bus established at Kellogg, SE corner. Ames National Bank there then.
A Marshalltown man, Frank Pierce, was paid \$15 to report on legislation in which City was interested.
First courtesy mailbox.
Morgan Building of 5th Street constructed.
Had a cooperation with Garden Club and other Ames agencies to clean up and beautify street entrances.
Allen Garage, 5th and Douglas, built.
Garden Club given approval to erect City entrance signs.
- 1930 - Children going to H. S. paid 5¢ fare from 4th Ward on streetcars.
Telephone switchboard in City Hall authorized.
Taxi under Kluckholm.
- 1931 - Transferred right to operate local bus service to Interstate Transit from Ft. Dodge, Des Moines and Southern.
Petitions to erect oil stations.
No more fireworks in Ames. October 1931.
In April, 1931 the Union National Bank and Story County Bank joined to become the "Union Story Trust and Savings Bank".

- 1932 - Depression brought reduction in City salaries of 5%. More in higher brackets.
Hart building remodeled.
Newstand - Union News in Railroad Depot.
Oil station at Grand, Northwestern and Main.
John Ames appointed by Mayor Schleiter to serve on advisory committee to select sites for New High School.
Charlie Miller wanted to change Hayward to University. No action.
- 1933 - New Post Office site selected - 6th and Kellogg. SW corner.
Had been at 5th and Kellogg, SW corner.
Petition on Sunday movies again - wanting to open New Ames in 4th Ward. Stated only three theatres in State closed on Sunday, Pella, Forest City and Ames. Episcopal rector signed the petition.
Ordinance repealed at long last - November.
- 1934 - A resolution prepared to send to State Liquor Commission against State stores in Ames. (None until 1964!)
Tilden Manufacturing Company taken over by a new board in 1932, because burdened with debts and liabilities amounting to \$60,000. They had been unable to pay their taxes and asked for penalties for non-payment to be dropped so they could pay their debts and continue operation. About 25 families were dependent on Tilden's for a living.
- 1935 - Ames Ministerial Association began. Held Union Vesper Services on Sunday evening during summer in the new bandshell. Community singing, special music and 15 minute sermons.
Adams Funeral Home addition - old Greeley Mansion.
City's rights to license sale of cigarettes in Memorial Union challenged. November. A group of businessmen stated they were "not against beneficial improvements of Ames, "but protested the underpass at Grand and Main as detrimental to the business area by blocking traffic from the west and north.
Business interests on 2nd Street joined in with another petition against. Project went ahead, based on flow of traffic to North-western without cross traffic; elimination of Grand and Main congestion; helping egress and ingress to City and eliminating dangerous railroad crossing. The City participated in W. P. A. project money and gave employment to Ames men - \$50,000 to \$60,000.
Application for building a tabernacle at 5th and Grand denied due to fire regulations.
- 1936 - Vote - simple majority - \$25,000 on construction of underpass, a small part of total cost. Total of 4,317 ballots, 2,312 for and 2,005 against. W. P. A. and P. W. A. funds used extensively in Ames. Total indebtedness in 1936 - \$71,750.
Taxible valuation \$5,350,693.
Money from electric plant transfer helped street improvements.

- 1937 - Collegian Theatre built.
Committee brought in an estimate on Gas Plant holdings of \$117,500 for land, plant and equipment, plus \$166,000 distribution. A total cost (with engineering) of \$298,500. Gas company finally franchised March 1.
College Savins Bank built.
Christian Science Church built.
- 1938 - First skating rink was a tent just south of tracks just south of Ames Grain and Coal land at Kellogg.
Movie theatre built in 4th Ward.
4th Ward now large enough to be divided and residents (South) petitioned special election for \$60,000 hospital bonds for expansion. P.W.A. grant then asked. Received \$56,353 in September.
- 1939 - Council passed a resolution against legalizing liquor by the drink in Ames and sent it to the legislature.
Recommended passage of a bill before the House for eradication of Bang's Disease.
M.A. Manning, City Assessor, estimated that there were 1600 homeowners in Ames as of May 1939.
Don Reynolds and Hollis Nordayke appeared before Council requesting a committee to investigate using the Field House as a Community Center.
- 1945 - Coordinating Committee appointed by Mayor for purpose of correlating projects and programs for general good of the City of Ames.
Emergency litters and blankets purchased for accident cases.
Youth Center at Field House. Hostess Mrs. Ruth Boyer. Mrs. Clayton Sutherland hired next. This office paid for by restaurant inspection fund. These inspections at this time were made by the Doctor who was Health Officer.
Annexation proposed. Vote Feb. 1946 favorable.
Norm Dunlap built Kellogg and L-Way. \$24,000.
Younkers remodeled \$10,000.
- 1946 - Charlie Miller operated old Beta House, 129 Welch, as an apartment house with 21 families and 3 baths - one on each floor.
Turkey farm on West L-Way petitioned for abatement as a nuisance. Later remodeled into apartments.
Lutheran Student Center purchased land on Gray Avenue.
Rent control requested.
- 1947 - J. B. Hutchinson built beauty shop and laundry, 610 Main.
McFarland Clinic on 5th built - \$20,000 permit.
Bowling alley installed at Memorial Union, criticism of Union going into private business.

- 1948 - Building plans come in for approval for new bus station at Main and Clark.
Beloit Lutheran Children's Home built.
600 signers petitioned abatement of smoke nuisance, from "steam locomotives, water pump at Northwestern Railroad and Light Plant". No existing ordinance. Made any action difficult.
Midwest Transit again allowed to operate on Ames Streets.
5 taxicabs licensed to Yellow Cab Co., P. A. Houston, owner.
Parking spaces assigned by City Manager.
- 1949 - Taxis allowed 50¢ for carrying trunks in connection with passengers.
Two Checker Cabs added to 5 Yellow Cabs. Good competition and best service Ames ever had.
Urged for bicycle ordinance. City Solicitor to study.
Appraisal of property in City completed by Doone Agricultural Service. Millage dropped 93 plus to 68 plus.
Fareway lot proposed for lease to City for parking.
To be raised by taxes - 1950-51 was \$302,960.
Other sources - \$1416,220.
City Manager Ames requested an ordinance regulating speed of all trains and the possibility of diesel use instead of coal burning engines. Also suggested moving switch yards away from business section.
12 - alley bowling permit granted 20th Century.
- 1951 - Rent "de-controlled" in January.
City paid around \$1,000 for 17 feet more of right-of-way on North Hyland.
Veteran, Yellow and Checker Cabs licensed.
Dave Edwards School built. School Board requested access from North (Ross Road) across a ravine at back of City-owned McCarthy Lee Park. Denied.
- 1958 - Post Office expansion plans.
Annexation again proposed. Public hearing on annexing 4 areas set for Oct. 1958.
Annexation defeated 1,217 for and 1,999 against.
- 1960 - Census: 27,003 population
7,576 housing units
\$15 million residential property
75% of every tax dollar comes from residential sources.
- Flood control gates to control 4th Ward flooding.
Central business core report by Plan Commission.
Ames Industrial Corp. tried to purchase land at landfill. Denied because Council felt their purpose could be better served elsewhere.
Spring rain caused basement flooding.

1963 -

Ames fluoridation dental survey shows great reduction in cavities -- overall 72.2% reduction in tooth decay for permanent teeth and 43.2% for "baby" teeth. (2-22-63)

Ames City ordinance prohibiting phone calls to homes to solicit business is unconstitutional.

"The Gables" burned to make way for new graduate dorm. Another old landmark gone.

Redistricting of Wards. New voting precincts.

Schilleter loses seat on Council. Map - (5-29-63)

(8-23-63)

Boys Club organized.

Liquor by the drink approved for Story County.

Set rules for subdivisions outside City limits.

Zone annexed areas.

District Judge John M. Schaupp dismisses John Carpenter as defendant in Fincham and others case. Said he acted in pursuant of his duties.

Ray Fisher fourth ward councilman, replacing J. C. Schilleter.

Kenneth Randles purchases lot in City landfill for livestock buying station. (Away from downtown at last.)

Iowa State University station of Ames Post Office dedicated.

(11-11-63)

1964 -

First hearings on Skunk River dam by Army Corps of Engineers. Opponents wishes aired.

1964 is \$45 million construction year for Ames. (3-30-64)

Computer for City Hall - for payroll and bills.

Ask zoning to "C-3" for North Grand Shopping Center.

Boy's Club to open June 1 at 200 1/2 Main. Jim Hale, director.

Zoning ordinance amendment on "C-3". North Grand Avenue so zoned.

Highway lettings to be held elsewhere.

School board sells old field house site for \$193,000 for shopping center.

Public address system for Municipal Court room and council chamber.

Contest for City flag announced.

City flag design chosen. Contest sponsored by College Savings Bank. Judged by Centennial Corporation Board. Presented to Council and adopted officially October 6, 1964.

City Plan Commission predicts population of 75,000 by 1985.

John Carpenter resigns as City Manager. Served 10 years.

Dutch elm disease report.

9-10-64 - Centennial Begins!

Question: - How to remove nuisance birds from trees within City?

Request for dancing in taverns. Denied.

1964 -

Highest winter enrollment at ISU - 12,256. Up 830 over 1963.
Rejected land south of Lincoln Way for a Public Safety building.
Vetoed public safety building on Elwood Drive.
Arlan's Department store first tenant in L-Way Shopping Center.
To employ 80, 50,000 sq. foot building.
Ordinance - beer now permitted in bowling alleys.
Computer trouble - did not perform as company had predicted.
To be replaced with new, faster computer in mid - '65.
J. R. Castner appointed City Manager 9-1-64. Assumed duties 10-1-64.
W. Robert Parks, vice president for academic affairs named to succeed James H. Hilton as president of Iowa State University.
To assume office July 1.

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1965 -

Finance committee recommended discontinuance to convert utility billing to NCR 390 Computer and to approve a contract for NCR 500 series Computer system.
Council met as committee-of-the-whole to discuss the proposed reorganization of the City. Asked City Solicitor to draw up ordinances separating the Finance office the the City Clerk's office and to reorganize and develop a Purchasing Department.
Government Reorganization Ordinances ready: #2076 creating a Director of Finance; #2077 providing for a City Clerk; #2082 providing for a City Manager and describing his duties and powers; #2083 providing for election of City Officers by the Council.
City Solicitor directed to prepare an ordinance allowing bids to be opened prior to Council meetings.
Housing Committee of Ames Council on Human Rights submitted ordinance to assure equal protection under law to all persons of Ames, regardless of race, color, creed, religion, or national origin.
Several ordinances passed: Ordinance #2094 prohibiting drag racing; Ordinance #2095 prohibiting possession of beer by minors; Ordinance #2096 establishing recreation commission; and Ordinance #2098 delegating duty to City Manager of conducting and presiding over meetings or hearings where bids or proposals are requested.
Ordinance to prohibit disturbing the peace and quiet and providing for penalty thereof.
Mrs. Louise Whitcome appointed as first City Clerk. (Oct. 14) - Took over office in basement (remodeled janitor's storeroom).
Council directed City Solicitor to look into possibility of modernization of ordinance requiring licensing of bowling alleys.
\$904,478 collected in taxes based on total millage levy of 30.015. Value of 1 mill was \$29,147.00. Total millage levy dropped significantly for ensuing year based upon the reappraisal conducted in 1964 to be effective January 1, 1965. Goal of reappraisal to establish assessment valuations at 27% of appraised market value in compliance with the regulations of the Iowa State Tax Commission. (Previous ratio was 24%)

1966 -

Ordinance amended that if restaurant attached to bowling alley, an inspection would be waived.

Council said salary increases for employees must be approved by Council before becoming effective.

Council decided to hold three meetings a month so meetings would be shorter.

The Council also decided to meet in executive session before the Council meetings.

Ordinance was adopted (#2130) providing for dancing where beer is sold.

Municipal Code Corporation of Tallahassee, Florida, retained to recodify Code.

University Bank and Trust Company dedicated a silk flag to the City. The bank held the contest for the best design for the flag. Series of ordinances passed affecting sale of beer in community. Any place operating in any one of the commercial C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5 zones are eligible for a permit. No permit holder may do business within 175 feet of a church or school. (Thus sale of beer in Campustown was permitted)

Council approved purchase of property on South side of Main Street to be used as pedestrian access to new Central Business District Parking Lot. (Approved acquisition of option to purchase property at 204 Main Street for \$19,200 with possession June 1, 1967.)

Council asked City Attorney to draft ordinance establishing re-organized commission of seven members of public safety commission. To be composed of Chief-of-Police, Director of Public, Representative of School District, Chamber of Commerce, I. S. U. "industry", and a citizen to be appointed by Mayor.

A \$263,467 cut from requests of department heads was deducted from budget. The tax millage is 26.288, down one mill from 1965 and seventh consecutive reduction in millage. Value of mill in 1967 estimated to be \$38,000. Tax asking is \$998,944. Total budget is up, from capital improvements. Budget for 1967 is \$13,029,201.

Council was asked to maintain Homewood Golf Course. Petitions with 500 signatures presented. Council said original cost of course was too high.

Ordinance #2141 was given final passage (entrance of minors where beer is sold)

Ordinance #2150 was given final passage (setting out boundaries for Class B beer permits)

Ordinance #2161 approved. Prohibits giving false information as to location of any bomb, explosive, or other dangerous device on church, school, auditorium, or other places of lawful assembly. Council agreed to spray by helicopter all trees on public property and to assist in negotiations for spraying trees on private property. Council permitted any private citizen, if so desired, to pay \$1 per tree for spraying of Elm trees on his property.

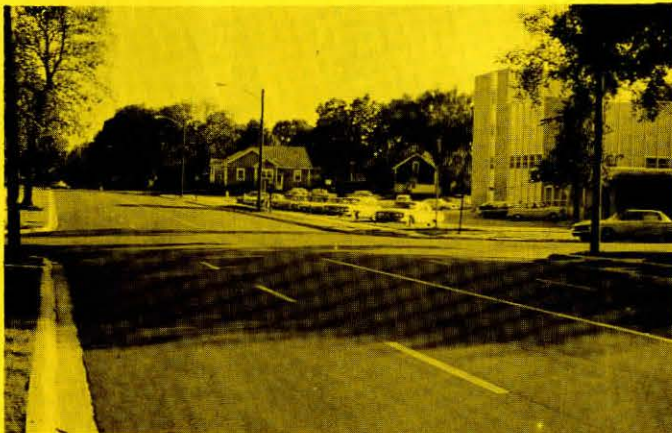
Council employed Public Administration Services for salary study of all City employees. Cost shared 1/4 by hospital and 3/4 by City

HOW ARE ENGINEERING PROJECTS INITIATED?

Street Construction

The City follows five and ten year plans for all construction or reconstruction and widening of *arterial streets and highways* within the City. This type of construction is paid for out of Road Use Tax funds, General Obligation bonds, or budgeted from tax funds. This work is initiated by the City.

Residential streets in new subdivisions are constructed by the subdivider, according to City specifications. The subdivider must bond himself just as any other contractor. The construction is paid for by the subdivider who, in turn, includes the cost in the purchase price of the lots. All sanitary and storm sewers in subdivisions must be in before paving can begin. Costs are handled the same way. Anyone purchasing a lot in a new subdivision is thus pretty much assured of no further assessments. There is, however, no guarantee that some future City action will not require some special assessments against these properties. The City checks all plats submitted by subdividers.



**Second Segment—Duff Avenue Widening
9th to 13th
1963 Road Use Tax Funds**

Citizens desiring *street paving in previously unimproved areas* can initiate action by petition to the City Council. All sewers must be in before a street can be paved. All of these projects must be financed on an assessment program.

Sidewalks are constructed by the property owners according to City standards. New sidewalk construction may also be initiated by citizen petition. After receiving a petition, the City Council may order sidewalks constructed in various areas of the City, or request City officials to initiate a voluntary program where this method is feasible. No Council, on its own, can initiate this action.

Sealcoating is an annual maintenance chore and is budgeted as such.

**John M. Carpenter
City Manager
Director of Public Works**

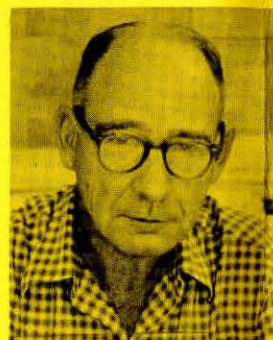


Office

The office staff works on plans and specifications, designs and detailing for all projects under the jurisdiction of the Engineering Department.



**Maynard Tweed
Civil Engineer**



**Ray Bliss
Engineering Aide**

**Three part-time
employees**

Water Mains

Construction of the new million gallon water tower on Delaware Avenue and the large main construction both to and from this tower was financed by Water Revenue Bonds and other budgeted funds. The City is currently constructing residential lines and installing hydrants in the annexed areas. In these areas the property owner may take out a connection permit after paying a connection fee which usually runs a minimum of \$2.50 per front foot for connections up to one inch size.

In new areas the subdivider is responsible for the installation of water mains. However, the City reimburses the subdivider for any extra cost if it is necessary to install a line larger than six inches in diameter.

Thru the Keyhole



Lincoln Way, 1964



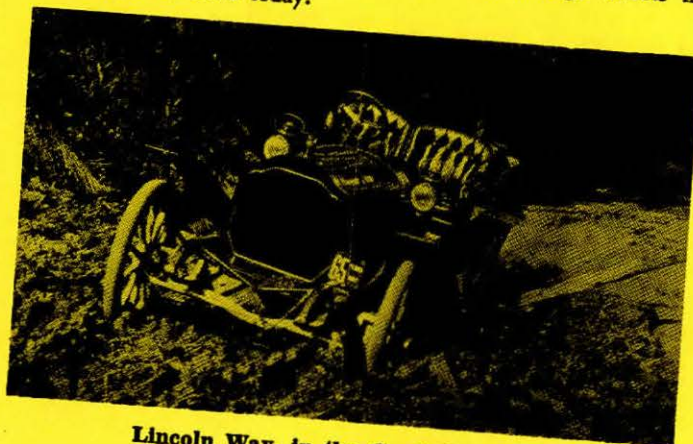
FIFTY YEARS FROM THE CROSSROADS

On the night of Halloween, 1913, great bonfires blazed by the thousands along 3,500 crooked miles of roadway spanning America.

They burned, not to ward off ghosts and goblins but to emblazon the path along which the nation hoped its first trans-continental paved highway would soon be built. In several states, governors had declared a legal holiday. As farmers lighted up the fires at crossroads, cities and town along the way came alive with torchlight parades, banquets, fireworks and more bonfires.

This was all part of the elaborate cross-country celebration dedicating the first proposed route of the visionary Lincoln Highway.

It took many years before Lincoln Highway became a reality. Even in Ames it took fifty years from the mud road to grow to the finished four-lane pavement it is today. It wasn't all done at once, but piece by piece—just as many through streets in Ames must be done today.



Lincoln Way, in the Good Old Days



TAX WHYS



Why is property re-evaluated?

According to state law all property must be re-evaluated every four years. However, the assessor's office actually does a continuous re-evaluation on the basis of analysis of building permits. Re-evaluation is a method of equalizing property values. This year a reappraisal company was hired to do a city-wide re-evaluation, thus giving the assessor's office the information for the tax base. This information is turned in to the county assessor who in turn sets the mill value needed to provide the necessary funds.

Assessed value x mill levy = tax dollars.

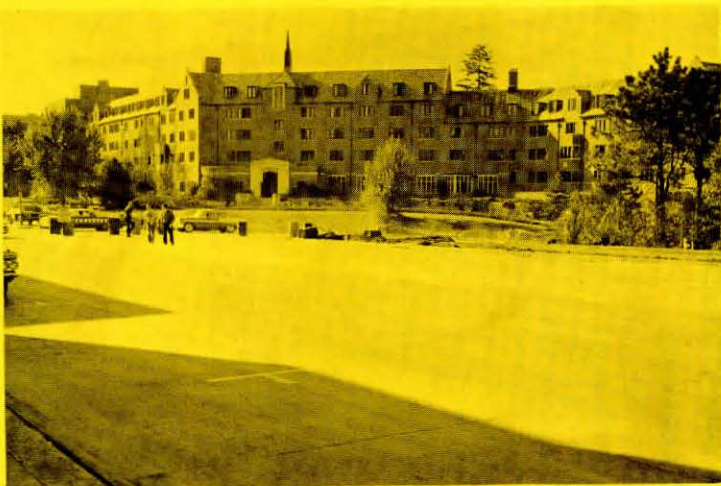
For the third consecutive year the City of Ames has decreased its mill levy for city operation. One mill tax reduction means about 1% saved on every tax bill. The re-evaluation this past year has added better than \$3,600,000 in real estate and personal taxes. The increase in real estate valuations alone was about 19%. (This is gross. Homestead and Veteran's exemptions are not deducted. The Veteran's exemption made a \$900,000 deduction this past year.) With little industry and much tax-free land Ames occupies a unique position in the State. 75% of all property tax collected in Ames comes from residential properties.

Ames rapid growth in population has meant an equally rapid growth in property values. Each new home means more tax base. Many of the new sub-divisions have come into Ames on a voluntary annexation basis, thus assuming their fair share of the tax load.

How do you figure your fair appraisal? A very general rule of thumb can be used:

4 x valuation = fair sale price.

LINCOLN WAY WIDENING



QUARTERLY ISSUE
October, 1963

Duff Avenue Widening Completed



Before Widening

During Widening



After Widening

City Council

CITY COUNCIL

- 1871 - First "order of business" for Council Meetings set.
- 1872 - Ordinance drafted to "regulate sale of spiritous and vinous liquids".
"Board of Registry" spoken of first time (to correct list of voters).
- 1874 - "Ladies of the corporation engaged in the enterprise of suppressing sale of intoxicating liquor". Council voted "to support by sympathy and counsel."
- 1875 - McCarthy and Slevens -- City Attorney firm -- annual fee \$50.00 for room for Council to meet.
- 1876 - Presented to Council that "a Centennial history of the town be prepared.
"Turner, Kingsbury, Hank McCarthy, Bigelow, John Walt, Fairchild and Fitzpatrick appointed Council.
Bill for \$20.00 allowed to C. E. Turner for preparation of history -- sold at 10¢ a copy.
- 1877 - Still had only three annual Committees -- Streets, Sidewalks, and Finance.
The Town was in debt to no one. No bonded indebtedness outstanding. They had funds on hand, so no collection was made of a 2 mill tax already levied.
A billiard table tax of \$15.00 per table set.
- 1878 - Council met once a month.
Council passed a resolution requiring owners of residential property to set out shade trees.
Ordered a sewer to be laid on Onondago (Main Street).
Bills for pile driving appeared frequently. (Building on an undrained swamp took special effort!)
- 1879 - First paid councilmen \$1.00 per meeting.
- 1880 - Committees were Streets, Finance and Sidewalks.
Poll Tax set at \$2.50 for each elector.
John Walts recorder for City Council.
First mention of Road Use Tax - Question was whether to expend it outside corporate limits.
Council did its own assessing as a body, listing amounts and names in minutes.
Road tax - 1 mill per \$1 of assessed valuation.
Property tax - 4 mills per \$1 of assessed valuation.

city council (page 2)

- 1881 - City Attorney was authorized to draw up an ordinance forbidding "cattle from running at large within the City limits at all times during the year."
Yearly salaries of City Officials:
Mayor \$25.00
Recorder \$40.00
Treasurer \$25.00
Council \$12.00
- 1882 - Council took office in March -- fiscal year ran that way then.
- 1883 - Marshall instructed to collect property tax in cash.
- 1884 - Ordinance #85 says that between 21 and 45 every male citizen was given 2 days labor on streets.
Pool Halls - Ordinance passed, Illegal and prohibited, except by a license and closed at 10:00 P. M. .
- 1886 - Petition from citizens "hay (load) scales (weight scales) be removed from Main Street." Ordered not removed from South Side.
- 1887 - Gutter bills assessed - for putting in \$1. 21 per foot was the cost. 5 mills tax for General Fund - 1 mill for road.
Petitions came in on: 1) Stations let to service with the City.
2) Hard cider sale prohibited.
- 1889 - Town corporate limits extended to the North. A. B. Maxwell was recorder (Secretary of Council) and received \$50.00 a year.
- 1890 - Ordinance on keeping for sale to anyone under 16 any sling shot, spring, air or noiseless gun prohibited.
Ordinance made brick buildings in Block #12 (Main Street) a necessity.
Street railway operation legalized (DINKEY).
Flagmen requested at railroad crossings.
- 1891 - First records - A. B. Maxwell, recorder. Minutes were written. Sheldon Mayor - Council Meetings not held in City Hall.
Council met in Bosworth Drug Store - and at Story County Bank¹ the next time. Records kept at Dr. Maxwell's office.
- 1892 - First record of annexation on December 1, 1892. Passed 129 for and 9 against and filed with County Recorder. No court proceedings followed since record was made without further action.
- 1893 - E. W. Stanton on Council.
First town census to be recorded in April 1893 - November 2 - 489 people counted.
Early veteran's exemptions idea showed up in Council Meetings, when action was taken to reduce widow's taxes. Some exemptions were ordered also, but no reasons given.

- 1894 - February 2 - Order #100 was written to create four wards for election purposes. Ward 1 laid East of Douglas and North of railroad tracks. Appointed officers were City Clerk, Street Commissioner, Marshall, Manager of Water Works, and City Plumber. Elected officers were Mayor, Treasurer, Assessor, and Solicitor. Committees were Streets, Alleys and Sewers, Finance, Sidewalks, Park and City Hall, Water and Fire. Order of Council Business set up Council Meetings held any time Fridays, and then Mondays. Council Meetings were held in the first regular place - Solicitor's office. The Council evidently concerned itself with personal property assessments and adjusted or remitted them for reasons not recorded. (Many of these.) Poll Tax - 2 days of labor or \$2.50. Safety a concern - asked for C & N W Railroad gatemen in a letter to Superintendent of railroad. Hoggatt Street was named in 1894 after the Colonel. Called "H" Road before then, later Grand Avenue. 250 students at Iowa Agricultural College petitioned the abatement of the Slaughter House nuisance on Squaw Creek. A Council Committee reported it renovated and cleaned so not now a nuisance. (Located about on what is now 2nd Street - between Elm and Oak.) Council had to give approval for officers of Women's Suffrage (their spelling) Society to place book "History of Woman's Suffrage" in library. Corporation Tax - 10 mills. Road Tax - 5 mills on agricultural land.
- 1897 - School Board petitioned for a curfew ordinance. A sidewalk committee of the Council shows concern over this large endeavor. Vandalism (?) Curfew went into effect in April. Special night watchman was put on. March - Council met in Electric Light Office.
- 1898 - Ordinance passed "relating to the speed" of the Dinkey Railroad. Mayor always gave financial report on electric, water and general funds.
- 1899 - First City Treasurer, A. S. Needham, appointed March 1899. City Council attended first Municipal League Meeting in Des Moines.
- 1900 - Council still meeting at Light Plant. Six chairs bought for Council use down there.

city council (page 4)

- 1901 - C. G. Lee and C. W. Mecseskey and Robert Cairns plats seem to be the first accepted by Council.
- 1902 - Council Meetings held in Light Plant office.
A. B. Maxwell appointed Clerk to replace Cal Giddup (died)
-- salary \$125 a year.
Ordinance to make property owners to be responsible for trash cans and to place them in alleys. Theo. Banks had the City dump at this time.
City Attorney was elective (by people) at this time. Treasurer and Assessor were on the ballot.
Bill Ricketts appointed Marshall at \$50.00 a month.
City general fund paid 2 nurses to care for smallpox cases.
First maps of the City were discussed. Wanted to know if enough could be bought to justify purchase from map company. Didn't do it.
First mention of using City Hall for Council Meetings.
Passed an ordinance "licensing omnibuses, hack, cab, carriage or wagon engaged in carrying passengers within the City". \$6.00 for not to exceed 6 vehicles - \$2.00 for but one.
- 1903 - Annexation voted on February 10, 1903 - Yes.
Peddler's license fee of \$1.00 to \$25.00 per day.
Established four wards for voting purposes.
Passed on ordinance "to enforce the numbering of houses and construction of sidewalks."
Horses and vehicles were assessed at Council's judgement.
\$80.00 seemed the horse evaluation, \$48.00 a vehicle.
Balance on hand in City Treasurer's hands \$5,807.57.
Agricultural land assessed \$50 - \$80 an acre.
All houses assigned a number.
Streets dividing East and West from Crawford, and North and South from Jackson (South 3rd.)
Illegal to annoy, worry, snare, trap, hunt or shoot any wild or domesticated animals found on streets or in alleys, \$10.00 fine.
Suggested heating plant for furnishing heat to the business portion of the City.
- 1905 - A "Pest House" run at public expense was spoken of. (County expense)
- 1906 - Houses were personal property and were assessed.
Stallion belonging to Wm. Fry assessed \$300.00.
- 1909 - Set boundaries of 4 wards (P. 31 - Book 4).
Mayor - \$100 a year salary.
City Marshall - \$60 a month - soon upped to \$65.
City Engineer - \$100 a month.

1909 -

Street Commissioner allowed \$10 a month added to his salary for horse hire."

Council Committees:

Finance and Ordinance
Streets
Alley and Sidewalk
Electric and Gas Light
Public Building
Fire, Water and Sewers

First mention of "borrowing" Light Plant funds for a well pump and accessories and repaid when available.

Mill tax levy - 1910

General	9 mills
Light	4 mills
Water	4 mills
Grading	3 mills
Sewers	1, 2, 3 mills
Bond funding	3 mills
Agricultural	4 mills
Land	

Deficiencies of \$10,000 paid by general tax (2 mills) -- payable at \$1,000 every 2 years (maturing then).

1912 -

Council Committees on "gas light" and sidewalks".

Assessments - \$60 horse - \$1,000 on house.

Cost of labor - Street Commissioner employed at 25¢ per hour and 50¢ per hour for man and team. The Commissioner himself drew \$110 a month and furnished his own horse and buggy.

Speed limits set for automobiles "through the City".

First publishing of proceedings in paper legally in July.

1918 -

All departments made their annual reports to the City Clerk. He was custodian of City Hall as well.

1923 -

Council invited Civic Improvement Bureau and Engineers Club for meeting on compiled building, wiring and zoning code.

1928 -

City Hall modified and full time Clerk.

1930 -

Telephone switchboard in City Hall authorized.

Ordinance revised and published in book form.

Had a kind of wheel tax for transfer companies for hauling luggage. \$10.00 for first of fleet, also on "Jitney buses" carrying passengers.

1934 -

A. B. Maxwell resigned in July, 1934, as City Clerk and Auditor. He was retained as a consultant to City and Hospital at the rate of \$1,800 a year and Prather hired at rate of \$2,100 a year.

1935 -

Pay scale:

City Manager	\$3,600
City Clerk	\$1,500
Janitor	\$1,400
Municipal Judge	\$1,500

1936 -

Gas Plant - A resolution was passed by Council empowering the City Manager to confer with the Public Works Administration regarding loan for construction of a municipal gas plant and distribution system.

In October, gas plant was offered to the City for \$304,361.28 by the Iowa Electric Light and Power Company.

City Manager instructed to help fraternities and sororities establish parking lots.

Underpass - \$25.00 voted, passed by slim margin. W. P. A. and P. W. A. funds used.

1937 -

Budget protest against money allocated to all funds, sewer bonds, cemetery purchase and library funds. They asked reduction in all so taxes would be reduced. State Comptroller ruled hospital fund be cancelled and \$5,000 and all operating funds paid by rates. A general fund levy was reduced and sinking funds from general bonds used here.

Billboard policy within the City set.

1938 -

Library, hospital and electric plant all building. Bricklayers got \$1.50 an hour, painters, \$1.00 an hour, and plumbers \$1.20 an hour.

1948 -

Billing districts established for the purpose of staggering mailing of city bills.

Council urged to start condemnation proceedings for Wilson North of 13th to open by Friedrich Builders. Action started in February 1949.

1949 -

Councilmen received \$1.00 for each meeting or not to exceed \$50.00 annually.

1951 -

A petition presented for a special election to change the term of Mayor and City Council from 2 to 4 years. (Received and placed on file - no action.)

Pearle DeHart appointed to fill unexpired term of Councilman Horning. Allan was Mayor. Griffith, Moore, DeLaHunt, Bauge and Winfrey were Councilmen.

Ames, with a population of 22,898, was collecting by taxes, \$365,185. The City's income from other sources was \$3,772,980. R. J. DeLaHunt resigned to leave Ames. Second Ward presented four names for Councilman. Stuart Smith chosen.

1952 -

Corporate territory and dividing Wards into precincts were set up anew. 2nd and 4th Wards were divided into 2 and 3 precincts respectively and permanent registration of voters was required by ordinance.

New ordinance had to do with licensing circus's, carnivals, etc. and moving structures within the City.

Also defining powers of Board of Health; updating duties and powers of City Plan Commission.

Council decides that water main extension expenses to new subdivisions in City should be paid by builders. An ordinance on this was put on the book in September, 1954.

Special election called for purpose of voting on change of length of Councils term of office 2 to 4 years. Passed by citizen vote in November 1954.

Former City Manager, John Ames, retained to recodify municipal laws.

1955 -

Citizens North of Ames in area known as Top-O-Hollow considered incorporation as a separate town and wanted to know what facilities Ames would furnish them.

Iowa Inspection Bureau man visited Ames over revision of fire districting with specific regard to storage of liquid petroleum. Recommended later that tanks be removed to a less congested area. It was also recommended to "dike" the buildings so no gas could run over, mandatory around any tank.

Topographic maps ordered prepared for area adjacent to City. Gas rate finally raised. Long argument.

1956 -

Industrial development a matter of concern.

A Chamber of Commerce Committee inquired about land on South Duff owned by City.

Economy Farms industry bought 2 acres of land east of Duff, South of City @ \$1,650 per acre.

Modernized Municipal Code ready for hearing. Accepted.

September: Job classification set up for City Auditor and City Clerk separation.

Ordinance regulating mobile homes (#862).

Schools agitate for supervision of school crossings.

1957 -

A committee appointed (City Manager, Plan Commission Chairman and School Board representative) to study extension of City limits. Grade school site west on Ontario Road revealed. (Sawyer School.) Recommendation received establishing a City Public Safety Commission.

Ames participated in establishing a County Zoning Commission. Financially Ames bore the greatest portion of the cost since it is the largest area concerned with its surrounding area.

city council (page 8)

- 1957 - City accepted 12 new subdivisions in 1957.
A policy of subdividers paying for utilities, paving, curbs, etc. before acceptance was established and it was estimated such action would save the City \$68,000 from the street, water and electric fund budgets.
Home Builders Association protested action.
Much voluntary annexation.
- 1958 - Finance Officer and City Clerk office separated with John Prather as Finance Officer and Wes Jordan as City Clerk. (12-17-58)
- 1959 - Sawyer School and New High School sites petitioned for annexation. Also land between Inis Grove Park and Grand Avenue.
Ordinance regulating private swimming pools.
Hassle developed over fire protection for U. S. D. A. lab buildings during construction. Contractor unwilling to pay for Ames services.
Council set new Ward boundaries to equalize population of each area.
- 1960 - President of Chamber of Commerce petitioned another annexation vote. So agreed and 4.5 square miles eventually proposed for annexation.
- 1961 - Councilman Lawlor had to resign due to move. Arthur Eschbach new councilman.
Home Furniture submitted \$20,000 bid for 2.64 acres on South Duff owned by City. Appraisal ordered.
Approved a request from School Board to combine readings on all school meters. Savings of \$1,800 to schools. Total bills \$26,000.
Argument between City and County over zoning of U. S. 69 North.
Ouster suit dismissed. Defendants: Pearle P. DeHart, John Carpenter, Conrad Lawlor, J. D. Armstrong and Ed Judge.
Costs assessed to relators: Julius Jensen, H. F. Fisher, J. E. Evans, R. E. Meyer and William Whitfield, Buchanan, lawyer. Appealed to Iowa Supreme Court.
Sale of land at landfill for bulk oil plant.
Central purchasing legalized for towns. (Ames dropped Central Stores from Administrative section in 1960.
Annexation suit filed by City, (June) Court action starts July, 1961.

- 1961 - \$100,000 lawsuit against officials of City, Chamber, Tribune and KASI on annexation names. Ask dismissal.
Cedar Rapids annexation basis for court ruling here. In favor of City. Appealed to Supreme Court.
Proposal to purchase land from City for Holiday Inn on South Duff. (Former sewage treatment plant.) Appraisal at \$100 per front foot. Client offered \$95.00 per front foot.
Plan Commission recommended land on South Duff be held as hedge against inflation. \$54,000 value set by appraisal committee.
Council agreed to enter into a lawsuit with several other cities against electrical equipment manufacturers accused of fixing bids.
- 1962 - City officials sworn in. Salaries set: \$14,700 City manager; City Clerk, \$8,400; City Attorney, \$6,000 (part time); and City Health Officer, \$240.
Fixed depositories for City funds and maximum amounts to be deposited in them. A \$100,000 limit each was set on the Union Story Trust and Savings Bank and the College Savings Bank. The Ames Trust and Savings Bank was set as an additional depository with no limit.
Extended Walker and Israel time on South Duff land. Sorenson bid of \$150 per front foot for 400 feet for oil station.
Seidleman bought landfill lot.
Yellow cab quits. Red Top Cab starts operating.
Median income of Ames families \$6,191. This includes student families only part time employed.
Friedrich granted permission to install gas lights experimentally.
Transfer \$60,000 from electric utility fund to debt service fund in-lieu-of taxes. The money used to make payments on general obligation bonds for which taxes are levied.
Annexation lawsuit underway.
Planned community idea to be followed in perimeter area.
List buildings rated for fallout protation. 1962 - Erect signs so designating.
Rezoning of Wards to reapportion.
List of properties in non-conforming uses - 12-5-62.
- 1963 -
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| City Manager | \$14,700 |
| City Clerk | 8,700 |
| City Attorney | 6,000 (part time) |
| City Treasurer | 100 |
| Asst. City Attorney | 2,400 (part time) |
- Ames wage scale survey.

HOUSING

1966 -

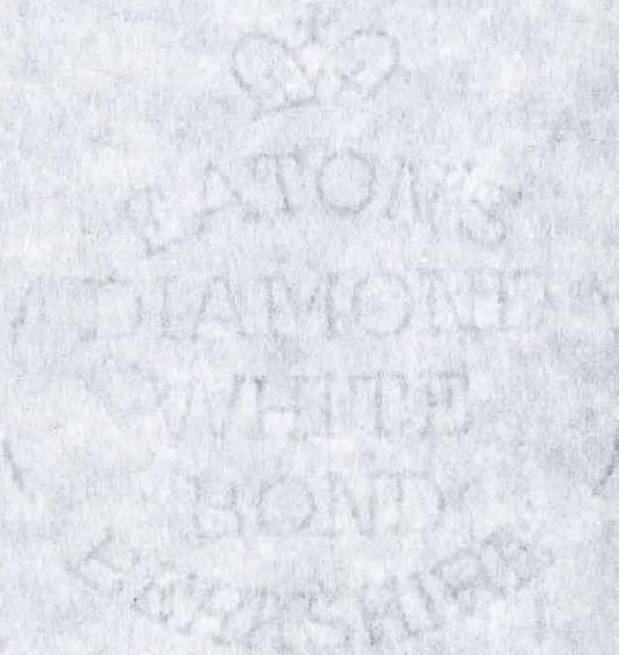
August 19, the Ames City Council adopted a Fair Housing Ordinance.

The City Council approved the Mayor's appointments to the first Fair Housing Board. The members appointed were: Elizabeth Willis, Chris Budolfson, Reinhard Freidrick, Rupert Seals and Julia Faltinson.

CITY CLERK

1966 -

City Clerk reported that lists of registered voters had been transferred to IBM cards and recommended that the City furnish one complete alphabetical list yearly to the county chairman of each legal political party without charge. The City Council adopted provision for mobile voter registration. The City Clerk was authorized to issue cigarette permits without going to Council.



CENSUS

1965 -

Council authorized a special census to be taken in Ames in September. Final count was 34,826, a 28% increase since 1960.

DIAMOND

WHITE

BONE

STUTON PHOTOGRAPHY

FINANCE

1965 -

There were eight bond issues in 1965. (1964 Street Improvement Program; 1964 Storm Sewer Program No. 1; 1964 Storm Sewer Program No. 3; 1964 Sanitary Sewer Program No. 2; 1965 Sanitary Sewer Program No. 1; 1964 Sanitary Sewer No. 3; General Obligation Bonds for Swimming Pool Construction, Revenue Bond issue for Railroad Parking Lot.)
Electric Customers increased 283; Water customers increased 194; Employees on payroll as of December 31, 1965 numbered 558.

1966 -

Council approved specifications for an Assistant Director of Finance. (August 2).
Ames' first Assistant Director of Finance began duties (John T. Maxwell) on July 5.
On August 10, a budget hearing at the Council was conducted. No person voiced any opinion. A budget for 1967 of \$13,716,468 was approved. A tax asking of \$999,391 was also approved. The tax is down by one mill for the eighth year.
Rules of the Iowa State Commerce Commission state that after January 1, 1967, interest must be paid on all utility deposits. The Council directed the Solicitor to prepare an ordinance not requiring utility deposits after January 1, 1967, except on 30 day delinquent accounts. The ordinance was adopted December 27, 1966.

WELCOME from your City Council

A vital part of the democratic process in the conduct of your City's affairs is the regular bi-weekly meeting of your City Council. It is here that laws and policies and basic decisions are made for the government of Ames. These meetings are open public forums conducted by your elected representatives who are responsible, as a body, for the operation of Ames' city government.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Persons who are directly concerned with any matter coming before the Council are invited to attend Council meetings and are urged to express their views on the subject under discussion.

It's your City Government—citizen participation is a basic tenet of American Democracy and all citizens are urged to attend all meetings of the City Council. Routine requests for City services should be made directly to the department providing the desired service.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE COUNCIL

Any person wishing to present a matter to the City Council is urged to do so in writing to the City Clerk by Friday noon preceding the meeting. Group action should be by petition. Individual action should be by communication. This allows sufficient time for copies to be made and distributed to each member of the Council for their review, well in advance of the meeting.

If you do wish to present an oral communication, please rise and give your name and address.

BUSINESS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL IS DISPOSED OF BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS ORDINANCES

An ordinance or amendment to an ordinance is a "legislative act" and requires three readings at Council meetings after which it is published. An ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law. (Unless another date is specifically stated in the ordinance.) An ordinance is the most binding and permanent type of Council action and may be repealed only by a subsequent ordinance.

RESOLUTIONS

A resolution may be passed expressing the policy of the Council or directing certain types of administrative action. It requires only one reading and may easily be changed by a subsequent resolution. A resolution may be considered as a guide to Council policies.

REFERRAL

When the Council is not prepared to take definite action or when further study is needed, the Council may refer the matter to an administrative official or committee for study and later report.

TABLING ACTION

When the Council is not prepared to take a definite action, the Council may hold over the item for a designated period of time.

City Hall

TOWN HALL

- 1874 - First mention of site for a "lock-up" - "Lock-Up" Committee said only available space for jail was at the rear of the livery stable.
July - building of the "lock-up" deferred for a year - to cost \$190.00.
- 1877 - October - calaboose or "lock-up" brought up again.
- 1878 - March - still talking calaboose.
- 1879 - "Calaboose" Committee instructed to purchase 2 lots North of Methodist Church. Church was at NE corner of Onondago and Kellogg. (Now Smart & Thirfty)
\$125.00 for NE corner lot and \$100.00 for one just South.
City Hall stands there today.
Committee for calaboose increased to include a Town Hall.
- 1880 - September "Calaboose Committee" still acting.
- 1881 - Committee instructed to build calaboose without further Council action.
- 1886 - Mayor appointed a committee to confer with Township Trustees in regard to building a Town Hall in Ames. No definite arrangements could be made and committee discharged.
October - Man came with plans - Architect consulted.
Five committees were now:
 Streets and Alleys - Finance
 Public Grounds - Sidewalks
 Town Hall - (to look into jail specifications and plans)

November - Town Hall built. Adopted plans and specifications for City Hall and advertised for sealed bids. Did not accept lowest bid, but it cost \$1,285 (\$30.40 for extra work.) Paid for out of General Fund. The land had cost \$250.00. Annual election was first usage in March.
- 1887 - Jail cages. Moved that committee be appointed to construct a cage for the town building. Cages completed in December 1887.
Council first met in Town Hall. Equipped upper room for Council use with chairs, table and curtains.
- 1889 - Council did not meet at Town Hall - still met at the bank.
- 1891 - Still not meeting in Town Hall.
(Sometimes Bosworth Drug Store and sometimes Story County Bank. - Records kept at Dr. Maxwell's office.)

town hall (page 2)

- 1894 - Man in charge of pumping, P. C. Compton, ordered to "vacate the Town Hall for the exclusive use of the City Marshall".
- 1896 - First mention of meeting at City Hall. (A. B. Maxwell was not clerk.)
- 1897 - April - Old Pump House (back of jail building) to be used for hose cart storage. Fire company to move steel cages into jail building so could use City Hall.
- 1899 - Motion that "upper story" of City Hall be placed in proper condition for use of Library Association exclusively. City also to furnish lighting.
- 1900 - Council meeting at light plant - bought 6 chairs.
- 1901 - June - Band practiced in 2nd Story of City Hall.
August - Suggested use of City Hall for City Library. OK'd except City could use Hall for City purposes. Books stored.
- 1902 - Council meeting at light plant.
- 1914 - Preliminary plans for building City Hall made. (December)
- 1915 - March - Bids advertised for City Hall and Fire Station.
April - Contract let for City Hall and Fire Station. \$33,695 - financed by bond issue.
May - Vote on City Hall - only two (2) women voted "no" and 31 men - all from 4th ward.
- 1917 - Red Cross used Council Chamber for war work.
Traffic began to be a problem and the Council wrote a whole new list of ordinances to control it.
- 1930 - Telephone switchboard in City Hall authorized.

town hall (page 3)

- 1956 - Heating system in City Hall modernized by use of gas. Cost approximately \$4,000.
- 1957 - Air conditioning for City Hall authorized.

NEW CITY HALL

1966 -

The Ames City Council met in special session to announce plans for the construction of a new City Hall. The estimated cost was \$1.5 million. The design was to be awarded through the American Institute of Architects Competition procedure. The Council retained Professor Vernon F. Stone as advisor. The site chosen for the building is two blocks North and one block West of the present City Hall. Tentative bond issue election date set for spring, 1967 with construction beginning July, 1967 and a completion date of late December, 1968 or early in 1969. Land is to be acquired with the money on-hand plus proceeds of the sale of the Inspection Building site between Main Street and Fifth Street at Grand Avenue.

The Council and 33 members of the community went to Atchison, Kansas to see the recently completed pedestrian mall there.

A petition with 160 signatures was presented to the Council protesting the site chosen for the new City Hall. The Council agreed to meet with citizens and told some of the reasons for their choice.

The Council sold the site of the City's Inspection Building to the University Bank and Trust (the only bidder). The appraised value of the site was \$100,000. It was sold for \$112,576.50. The site was purchased by the City 20 years previously for \$12,000. Funds from the sale of the site will go towards purchasing the land for the new City Hall.

The City Manager was directed to proceed with the purchase of the property for the City Hall site.

The four finalists in the City Hall Competition were named: Crites & McConnell of Cedar Rapids; Charles R. Herbert and Associates of Des Moines; Donald P. McGinn of Dubuque; and McMullin and Miller of Des Moines. Each was awarded \$1,000. The final design is to be chosen from these four. The judging was anonymous.

1967 -

Charles Herbert and Associates of Des Moines were announced as winners of the competition.

CITY MANAGER

The City Manager plan of government was adopted by the City of Ames May 27, 1920, by ordinance. P. F. Hopkins, a graduate of Iowa State College as Civil Engineer, was appointed the first City Manager. Mr. Hopkins served in the world war as Superintendent of Construction Engineering as a Lieutenant. In the capacity of City Manager, Mr. Hopkins served with outstanding success and efficiency during a period of extensive improvement of the city, to the supreme satisfaction of the councils and citizens of Ames. On May 16, 1927, he tendered his resignation as City Manager of Ames, to accept an appointment as City Manager of Mason City, Iowa. He continued serving that city until accepting an appointment as State Director of Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for the United States Government.

- 1919 - Tentative plans for setting up City Manager discussed for first time.
 - 1920 - Office of City Manager established by ordinance. \$4,200 salary. His official name was "City Manager of Engineering". He was paid from general, electric and water budgets. Bought a car and truck for Manager and Electric Plant. P. F. Hopkins hired.
 - 1952 - City Manager's salary \$9,000. City Clerk \$6,600. John Carpenter appointed "Assistant City Manager". John Ames granted retirement extension to Dec. 31, 1953.
 - 1953 - Greater Ames Committee of Chamber of Commerce, on hiring of a new City Manager, suggesting \$15,000 salary and hiring outsider. John Carpenter hired. City Manager John Ames retired. John M. Carpenter elected effective October 1953. (City employees paid 10% by utility funds must be retired at 65 plus.)
 - 1954 - Special election called for the purpose of voting on change of length of Councils term of office 2 to 4 years. Passed by citizen vote in Nov. 1954.
 - 1964 - John Carpenter resigned as City Manager August 1, 1964. Accepted position as City Manager at Grand Island, Nebraska where regular Council-Manager form of government exists. "Where I will have the authority as well as the responsibility."
- Jean R. Castner appointed City Manager September 1, 1964. Assumed duties October 1, 1964.

MUNICIPAL COURT

The municipal court at Ames was established November 1, 1928 to relieve congestion in district court at Nevada, to provide rapid disposition of civil cases involving sums of money up to \$1,000 and as a unit to handle county juvenile work, widows pension s and hospital poor assignments. In its first year the court handled more than 760 cases, criminal, civil, city and juvenile.

At the time it was established, Ames was one of the largest cities in the state operating without a court of record. The few municipal courts in Iowa at that time were at Clinton, Council Bluffs, Waterloo, Des Moines, and Marshalltown.

The establishment of the court was not without opponents. The opposition declared that the court would cost too much, that it was not needed and that there was not enough business for it. The first year record definitely established the need for the court. A statement by O. J. Henderson, judge of the district court, helped the cause along when he said that of all the counties in the Eleventh Judicial District, Webster, Boone, Story, Hamilton, Franklin, Hardin and Wright, the county of Story averaged more criminal cases than all of the other counties combined.

The court has always convened in the Council Chamber of City Hall. Gov. John Hammil appointed John Y. Luke as the first judge to preside over the court; L. E. Thomas was appointed clerk of court and W. J. Cure, Ames Chief of Police, was appointed court bailiff by Mayor F. H. Schleiter. Miss Irene Sogard was appointed court reporter by Judge Luke. This same court

Municipal Court (page 2)

remained in office until the time of the next election.

November 1, 1928 Municipal Court convenes for first time. Established by
vote of the people.

1961 - Albert Steinberg, Municipal Judge, announces he will not seek
reelection.

John McKinney elected.

Probation Officer for the Municipal Court -- Robert Carter.

1962 - Judge asks full time public prosecutor for Municipal Court.

1963 - Assistant city attorney appointed. Donald L. Smith. Salary,
\$2,400.

1964 - Municipal Court Bailiff -- Herbert Carr.

Probation officer moves to a Main Street location because of
crowded conditions at both the Boone and Story County court
houses and at city hall.

Fire Department

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The town marshal at first had control of the sole fire extinguisher. In 1871 a committee was appointed to get "hooks, poles and ladders" for fires. The man who was ordered to build the ladders was to be paid \$10.00, but by the time he had them built he demanded, and received, \$12.45. These were wooden ladders, 5, 12, 20, 22 and 25 feet long.

It is no wonder that the town worried about water and fire protection. This was a year of extreme drought, so dry that citizens were forbidden to water their teams at the town wells.

By 1891, the City had volunteer firemen and a hose and cart was bought for \$503. In 1963 the Fire Department manned two fire stations with two shifts. The Fire Chief and 20 men make up the staff.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

- 1871 - Marshall Wright had control of the Babcock Fire extinguisher and a committee was appointed to get "hook, poles, and ladder" for fires. Had a man build ladders (5) for \$12.45.
5 - 12 ft. - 22 - 20 - 15 foot.
Draught - Citizens forbidden to water teams at the town wells - one on Douglass - one on Duff.
Any wells dug were to be under supervision of City - a committee was appointed to locate new wells.
- 1879 - First discussion of a "chemical fire engine" and a hook and ladder truck". Bought them in September 1879 and then a month later voted to put to citizens vote.
- 1881 - April - First fire ladder bought.
- 1891 - September - Hose and cart for volunteer firement. \$503 paid for same (to E. B. Preston Company).
- 1897 - Old Pump House (back of jail building) to be used for hose cart storage. Fire company to move steel cages into jail building so could use City Hall.
- 1898 - Van Chamberlain appointed "Overseer of the Poor" of Ames.
- 1901 - City ordered Budd and Stevens to make Opera House stairway fireproof and make iron side entrance or be closed.
- 1902 - March - Budd and Stevens notified Opera House would be closed if fire escapes were not in place by April 2.
Voted \$450 for chemical fire extinguisher and Parley Sheldon, then Mayor, vetoed the action because he said the fire department couldn't keep it in condition.
- 1903 - C & N W Railroad asked to connect with well east of the City pumping station to use in case of fire.
- 1904 - Ordinance established fire limits, fire walls and type of construction of buildings permitted. Building permits required.
- 1905 - Changed type of fire hydrants.
Advertised for bids for fire pump.
- 1911 - L. R. Morris named Fire Chief.
May and Clark authorized to enter into an agreement with Iowa State College to erect a fire station 16 x 24 feet under the stadium.

fire department (page 2)

- 1909 - Owner of horses used for fire engine alarms asked for compensation. Fire - I. S. C. granted connection to water main on Boone for fire purposes.
4th Ward property owners asked for fire protection.
Fire station established at Athletic Field, I. S. C.
A fire signal was to be observed by Iowa Telephone Company.
- 1915 - Council instructed electric light superintendent to discontinue blowing plant whistle at 8 P. M. except as a signal for fire company to hold meetings.
- 1917 - Installed a north entrance door on fire station.
Governor proclaimed Fire Day as important during war time.
Each man on the Volunteer Fire Department received \$2.00 for each fire alarm answered.
- 1919 - Matter of fire truck being allowed to go outside of City came up. (March) - Was permitted to go if Mayor ordered it.
There was an old frame fire station in 4th Ward. That was sold now.
- 1920 - New "fire signals" ordered.
Sold old horse drawn firewagon to best bidder.
Council defined public's responsibility when fire truck making a run. Fire truck was not to drive over 25 miles per hour.
Fire hook and ladder truck bought.
- 1923 - Walter Morris had a farm fire and Fire Chief Frank Morris answered it outside the City.
Council asked explanation of bill rendered.
Fire Chief employed 2 men for night duty on extremely cold nights at rate of \$1.00 per man.
- 1924 - Fire limits extending along South side of Lincoln Way from Hayward West to Sheldon.
- 1926 - Matter of establishing fire station in 4th Ward taken up.
- 1929 - Fire Station at I. S. U. to be set up under stadium bleachers.
Fire equipment, 2 men and maintenance divided with I. S. U. and City.
Fire Prevention Week celebrated.
- 1931 - Still working on establishing 4th Ward Fire Station. Accepted proposition in October, contract with I. S. U. drawn up in December.

fire department (page 3)

- 1932 - Fourth Ward Fire station established.
I. S. U. provided quarters, heat, electricity, and water and one-half of maintenance, City to furnish the equipment and maintenance and to respond to all 4th Ward fires and on campus.
- 1945 - \$25 to \$100 per call for rural fire control and was underwritten by the Chamber of Commerce.
City bought Main to 5th on Grand for fire station. Plan Commission agreed. \$20,000 transferred from electric fund to pay for it.
Fire station building at 5th and Main was rented first as a restaurant, later as Navy U. S. O. .
- 1952 - Rural fire protection report on policy given by City Manager Ames.
- 1953 - Rural fire contract signed, April 1953.
- 1956 - Revised rural fire contract signed.
- 1960 - Signed fire protection contract with U.S.D.A. Lab after previous squabble with contractor on job. \$16,000 annually.
- 1964 - Gilbert asks fire protection contract with Ames.

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- 1964 - Gilbert asks fire protection contract with Ames.
- 1965 - City received title to Dahl property on Northeast corner of Chamberlain and Welch intersection for site of new fire station. Council called for election on a proposition issuing \$140,000 for fire station purposes. (Resolution #4607)
Bids opened on aerial ladder truck and order went to American LaFrance Precision Corporation (\$50,943.00)
- 1966 - Contract awarded for Westside Fire Station.
Mayor Donald R. Newbrough presided at ground breaking ceremony held at new Fire Station site.
Truck to be shipped November 1 and Fire Station to be completed early in November.
Council approved a contract with the NADL Laboratory for fire protection. The NADL pays 5% of the operating costs of the Fire Department.
The fire truck arrived from the American LaFrance Corporation on November 21, 1966.
An open house was held at the new Fire Station on December 4, 1966. A record crowd attended.



FIRE DEPARTMENT

The protection of life and property against loss or damage from fire is one of the municipal services. This tax-supported service maintains two fire stations and four fire trucks, plus the Fire Chief's car. Personnel includes the Fire Chief, Assistant Fire Chief, Fire Captain, two Fire Lieutenants and sixteen Fire-fighters.

One fire station is located on the Campus of Iowa State University and is maintained jointly by the University and City. The central fire station is located in the City Hall.

The department answered 259 calls during the year, with rural calls accounting for 36 of this number. The rural truck traveled 417 miles. Total mileage for all vehicles was 5,255.

Statistics for 1961 show a very small fire loss, \$14,547, which is approximately fifty cents per capita.

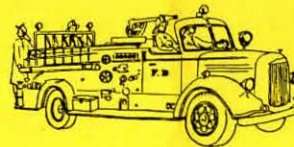
First aid and life saving is an important duty of this department. Members of the department receive training in life saving work and a resuscitator for artificial respiration is available for emergency use.

Inspections of homes, business establishments, schools, churches, fraternities and sororities is a part of the fire prevention program. Wiring inspections are made at any time requested.

Education and training of personnel through various training schools and short courses is a continual process. The men also enter the educational field in visiting schools and speaking to the pupils about fire prevention.



**Fire Chief
K. E. Taylor**



Gas Plant

GAS PLANT

- 1905 - First gas plant "concession" ordinance considered.
- 1909 - Gas franchise submitted to electoral on April 19 and was voted.
- 1919 - Gas rate raise an issue. Granted.
- 1924 - City reduced rates on electricity used for power and lights and thought gas rates should be also reduced since they operated under same conditions. Gas then was manufactured -- not natural.
- 1926 - Gas rates with Iowa Electric Light and Power taken up. City Manager to investigate and an ordinance regulating rates set up.
- 1937 - Committee brought in an estimate on gas plant holdings of \$117,500 for land, plant and equipment, plus \$166,000 distribution. A total cost (with engineering) of \$298,500. Gas company finally franchised March 1.
- 1939 - Council asked Mayor to appoint a Citizens Committee of 5 to meet with officials to find if gas rate raise is reasonable and justified.

Health Officer

HEALTH OFFICER

- 1880 - August -- Dr. G. A. Meridith was first Health Officer
- 1884 - First mention of Doctor or Coroner issuing statement on cause of death. Couldn't be buried in Ames without it and a permit to entomb.
- 1906 - Ordinance saying no free samples of medical preparations distributed in any manner in city.
- H. M. Templeton resigned as City Health Officer and C. A. Aplin appointed.
- 1915 - A building moved to City Disposal Plant ground for use as a pest house.
- Still a "pest house". Council discussed a foundation for it. (Unbelievable today!)
- September -- Mrs. W. E. Harriman rented a barn as a pest house for \$15.00. (The dark ages!)
- 1917 - Pest House (small pox) sold for \$10.00
- 1918 - Small pox scare--Council backed Health Officer that no teacher or pupil could attend Central School unless having certification of vaccination. No meters read by city because of quarantine condition. (Scarlet fever or small pox)
- 1926 - Dr. Templeton died and Dr. C. A. Aplin appointed Health Officer of City.
- 1945 - Visiting nurse asked as addition to City Health Department. Turned down.
- 1951 - A Federal Housing Code became effective in Ames as it became a member of the 15,000 population group, and a Health Officer to examine plans and specifications for new houses became mandatory. Dr. Rosebrook appointed as assistant. City Manager to do this.

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Hospital

MARY GREELEY HOSPITAL



*This is your
invitation to the
Open House
at*

*Mary Greeley Hospital
October 22
1 to 8 p.m.*

In the interest of economy this is your "engraved" invitation to the Open House at the new addition to Mary Greeley Hospital. Bring family, friends—anyone you wish. This will be a one time opportunity to see what has been done to alleviate the critical hospital shortage in Ames. Shortly after October 22 the new area will be fully in operation and patients will take precedence over visitors.

The original Mary Greeley Hospital was built by Capt. Wallace M. Greeley at a cost of \$80,000 in the year 1916. The hospital was presented to the City of Ames in memory of Capt. Greeley's wife, Mary Victoria, with the provision that "it shall be perpetually maintained as a hospital open to all sects and creeds; and furthermore, that the City of Ames shall agree to maintain and support this hospital in a credible manner."

This you, the citizens of Ames, have done. The first addition to the hospital came in 1937, at a cost of \$155,000. Financed by a bond issue of \$60,000 and a P.W.A. grant, this again cost the taxpayers comparatively little.

The present addition has been financed through City funds, a \$600,000 bond issue; federal matching funds, (Hill-Burton Act money) of approximately \$647,000 and pledges of \$574,000. Of this latter amount about \$133,000 remains unpaid.

Patient fees pay about 97½% of the total operating cost of the hospital. Donations, endowments, cafeteria income and other miscellaneous sources make up the remaining 2½%. The hospital has never, to date, used any tax money for operating expenses, although the Code does provide for a 3 mill levy if necessary.

The present addition has added 75 beds; new surgical and obstetrical space; laboratory, X-ray and central supply areas; kitchen, laundry and power plant.

* * * *

Listen to "City's Business Hour—Station KASI
Tuesday
at 10:30 a.m.

Thru the Keyhole



**A PEEK
THROUGH
THE KEYHOLE**
(Highlight of 1961)

Tours, conducted by members of the Woman's Auxiliary of Mary Greeley Hospital, will give you a full panorama of the new facilities. Starting in the LOBBY, you will see the following: waiting room, information desk, switchboard, paging system, cashier, hospitality shop ADMINISTRATION OFFICE, secretary, employee lounge, ass't administrator GENERAL OFFICE, medical records X-RAY, office, work, dressing booths, x-ray rooms, dark room, waiting AMBULANCE ENTRANCE, canopy, waiting EMERGENCY, medical treatment, utility, surgical treatment DOCTOR'S LOUNGE, locker, shower, dictating booth AIR CONDITIONER, equipment room SURGERY SUITE, 4 operating rooms, utility, anesthesia storage, clean up, instrument storage, supervisor's office RECOVERY ROOM, nurses station CENTRAL SUPPLY, work room, bulk store, flaking, sterilizing, clean up, storage, issue PHARMACY AND ACTIVE STORES LABORATORY, hematology, work and sterilization, tissue, office, waiting BLOOD BANK, donor room EMPLOYEE CAFETERIA, dish room KITCHEN, stores, vegetable preparation, refrigeration, baking, cooking, salad and desserts, loading and dishwashing LAUNDRY, washing, abstracting, drying, ironing, folding, sewing BOILER ROOM, boilers, incinerator, can wash, water softening, shop MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ROOM, electricity, air conditioner, standby electricity and water heaters, cooling tower on roof CONFERENCE AND WAITING, pneumatic tube room, elevator NURSE STATION, floor pantry, nurses locker, medicine room, doctors dictating CENTRAL SUPPLY, treatment room, patients bath PATIENTS ROOMS, single, double and four PATIENTS ROOMS, OB single, double and four, sitz bath, shower NURSES STATION, same as 2nd, utility NURSERIES, work room and examination, suspect nursery LABOR AND RECOVERY, labor rooms DELIVERY ROOMS, scrub, clean up, doctor's sleeping area FATHER'S ROOM, CONFERENCE, waiting and class room.



HOSPITAL

Captain Wallace M. Greeley presented the Mary Greeley Memorial Hospital to the City in 1916 in memory of his wife. Erected at a cost of \$80,000, he added \$3,000 for furnishings after the building was completed. These early furnishings were mostly purchased as a need arose.

The first addition to the hospital came in 1937, at a cost of \$155,000. This was financed by a bond issue of \$60,000 and a P.W.A. grant. The latest addition in 1961 added 75 beds, new surgical and obstetrical space, laboratory, X-ray and central supply areas; kitchen, laundry and power plant. This addition was financed by a \$600,000 bond issue; federal matching funds, (Hill-Burton Act money) of approximately \$647,000 and pledges of \$574,000.

HOSPITAL

- 1916 - August - Mary Greeley Hospital presented to the City.
3 mill tax for maintenance of hospital passed 1283 to 102.
Quiet zone established around hospital.
- 1918 - First hospital board appointed and powers set up by ordinance following death of Wallace Greeley.
- 1920 - Mary Greeley Hospital - 3 mill levy for support (\$3,500) was levied.
- 1930 - George Judisch and Seamon Knapp appointed to 6 year term on Hospital Board.
- 1940 - Contracted air-conditioning for Hospital.
A Des Moines firm drilled three wells, but no water for air-conditioning system.
- 1945 - Miss Esther Squire resigned as Hospital Superintendent after a short but stormy tenure.
It was proposed that the City Manager board assuming part of his salary. Council voted to allow this on a 1 year trial.
Salary \$1,200 for the job. Later this was extended to Nov. 1, 1947. (p. 200)
- 1948 - John Ames contract as Superintendent of the Hospital terminated by Council.
Hirschburg hired as special attorney to represent the hospital in a threatened suit by Mrs. Arthur Boyd.
- 1957 - Hospital Board increase (by ordinance) from 6 to 9 due to expansion plans.
Directional signs for Iowa State University and for Mary Greeley Hospital to be installed at City limits.
\$600,000 bond issue successful. (1981 for and 648 against)
Council moved to bring construction at Municipal Hospital more closely under Council supervision since financial responsibility rests with City.
- 1958 - Renaming Mary Greeley Hospital and allocation of funds in regard to the will of "Cap" Greeley was referred to the City Attorney for study. The provisions of the Greeley will that "all" types of doctors might practice in the hospital was raised here by the medical profession saying the hospital could not be accredited while osteopaths etc. could go in with patients there.
- 1959 - Bidders were asked for removal of two houses on hospital property. The old Bigelow house and the Kimball property.
Final disposition of the latter was made for \$260 to move it across the street east where a house was burned down to make way for it. (Burning was less expensive than wrecking.)
The Bigelow house was used for a construction office and sold to a wrecker for \$10. He sold the decorative rail and the stained glass window for enough to make wrecking the house worth while.

hospital (page 2)

- 1960 - Third floor on new wing of Mary Greeley Hospital approved.
- 1961 - Hospital Open House - Oct. 21-22.
Hospital accredited.
- 1962 - Nurse's Aid Course offered at Mary Greeley Hospital.
- 1963 - Ten year growth at hospital 60%.

hospital (page 2)

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- 1962 - Nurse's Aid Course offered at Mary Greeley Hospital.
- 1963 - Ten year growth at hospital 60%.
- 1966 - Mary Greeley cited for excellence of patient relations program by a national hospital newsletter "Pluse on Patient Relations".

Mary Greeley Hospital approved for participation in Federal Medicare Program.

City Attorney, Henry Holst, investigated the hospital board's authority to spend money for the construction of an addition to or enlargement of Mary Greeley Hospital since the board proposed to establish in 1967 a budget funded depreciation account of \$80,000 to be created by a tax levy. The City Attorney ruled that the ordinance authorizing the hospital board was an unlawful delegation of power. The legality of the constitution of the board of trustees had never been questioned before.

Jack Hazlett, Chairman of the Hospital Board of Trustees, appeared before the Council to ask that steps be taken to legalize the operation of the Hospital under Chapter 380 of the Code of Iowa and to make an effort to secure State Legislation to make possible a seven-member Board for Ames. The Mayor told him that steps were being taken and the action of the Council would be remembered as a landmark. The Board of Trustees was ordered to continue to function as it had in the past until a solution was found. The City Attorney opinionated that the Board of Hospital Trustees, as presently organized, is not legal under Iowa law. The State Code provides for an elected board. The present board had been appointive for 50 years. The Council agreed to take steps to correct the error.

The Board of Trustees was given approval to purchase an X-ray therapy unit.

An ordinance prescribing the standards and procedures for the administration and operation of Mary Greeley Hospital was defeated on the first reading. There was a question of the ordinance providing for an elected or appointed board.

hospital (page 3)

Ordinance No. 2159 was adopted prescribing the standards and procedures for the administration and operation of Mary Greeley Hospital on the basis of an opinion from Attorney Robert Sandbloom. The new ordinance sets basic policies for the Hospital, and creates an advisory board for the Hospital.

Five members of the Hospital Board resigned.

Petition presented to Council asking that the Council provide for the election of Hospital Trustees.

Appointed an advisory board for the Mary Greeley Hospital.

The State Attorney General handed an opinion today that if a municipal hospital has a Board of Trustees, they must be elected, as provided under Chapter 380 of the Code of Iowa. However, Mary Greeley is not a statutory municipal hospital since it was not created under the guidance of State Code. Thus the Council has the ultimate responsibility.

BUILDING PERMITS & INSPECTION

- 1904 - Ordinance established on fire limits, fire walls and type of construction of buildings permitted. Building permits required.
- 1906 - An inspector of sewer and water hired. Wickham at \$100 a month.
- 1922 - City licensed plumbers and created a Board of Examiners. First milk inspection ordinance.
- 1923 - Milk inspector hired by City.
- 1930 - Building specifications for construction or alterations within corporate limits set up.
Originated a Board of Adjustment to modify, or vary, any decision on public health, safety or general welfare of buildings.
- 1948 - An amendment to the Zoning ordinance set up residential districts permitting 4-plex dwelling with common walls and City Plan set up required footages from 1 to 7 family dwelling. Ordinance - 6 zoning districts from residential to heavy duty.
- 1951 - High School students asked the use of City Inspection Building for youth center with all care furnished. City Playground Commission reported it would cost \$3,000 annually to provide this much salary of part-time director.
- 1952 - Building code set up and public hearing held.
- 1955 - Building set back lines established on 6th, Duff to Grand.
- 1956 - Building code established governing construction, alteration, repairs, improvements of all buildings within the City.
- 1961 - Plumbing ordinance revision presented. To allow a homeowner "after demonstrating competence" to get a plumbing permit. Amended building code.
- 1962 - Pets to be kept out of grocery stores.
- 1963 - M. B. (Mike) Griffith retired as building official. Was Ames' first building official. Organized department in 1952.

Building Permits and Inspection (page 3)

1966 -

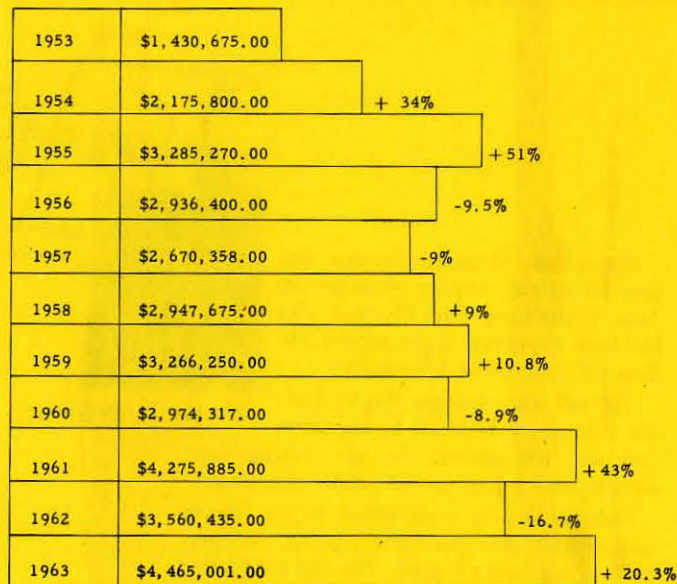
Building total for 1966 totaled \$8.3 million. December projects totaled more than \$900,000. 1,304 building permits were issued in 1966 for the most construction ever in a year. Total does not include several million dollars for projects of Iowa State University. Residential construction totaled \$6.6 million. This included 177 single-family houses, 19 two-family units, 29 multi-family, remodelings, and moving. During the year, 18 commercial buildings were constructed, 38 commercial buildings were remodeled and one industrial building constructed. 42 garages were built and one church was remodeled.

BUILDING BOOM

The graph below is indicative of the rapid growth of the City in the past decade. Only a very small bit of the entire picture is reflected in these statistics since only building permits for residential and commercial buildings are included.

The actual total for all construction for the 1964 year will be close to \$45 million! Iowa State University has a building program of \$33 million underway. Road contracts account for \$7,687,700 of this figure, with the Iowa State Highway Commission contributing \$7,313,700 of this figure and the City \$373,700.

Expenditures for water mains, sanitary and storm sewers will run to nearly \$900,000, most of which is assessed against the benefiting property. A new shopping center, the first units of Northcrest, Ames' first retirement home, the first projects of the \$7.5 million Iowa State Center and the new \$375,000 swimming pool are all to be started this year.



GRAPH OF VALUATION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

1"=\$1,000,000.00

Landfill

LANDFILL

- 1899 - First "dumping ground" became a necessity.
- 1902 - Ordinance making property owners responsible for trash cans and to place them in alleys.
Theo. Banks had the City dump at that time.
- 1913 - First City dumping ground. Could not expend more than \$25.00 per annum for its use.
- 1928 - First garbage disposal plans.
- 1931 - Ames Woman's Club asked garbage disposal for the City - March, 1931.
- 1933 - Dumping was prevalent on vacant lots between Woodland and Forest Glen. Petition it be abolished.
- 1934 - City entered into trial 6-month period for municipal garbage collection.
Petition to not use tax funds for garbage collection. Voted - defeated by almost divided vote.
City bought 12 acres east of town for dumping (from J. E. Arnold).
- 1948 - Garbage disposal problem.
Lew Cole awarded garbage land contract.
- 1951 - The League of Women Voters presented results of their study of garbage collection in Ames to Council. Since the existing City garbage dump was a health menance, the League suggested the City operate a sanitary landfill.
- 1955 - Ordinance established a city-owned or leased sanitary landfill site. Landfill established January, 1955.
Landfill proposed at east edge of cemetery hill. Protests made city abandon this site.
- 1957 - Payments on landfill site completed.
A contract for salvage use from city landfill was set up for \$50 a month paid to city.

Library

LIBRARY

The first library association was formed in 1892. In 1894 the residents were asked to vote a mill levy to establish a municipal library. The first members were entitled to circulating privileges of the library for one year and thereafter on the payment of \$1.00 per year. Non-members were charged \$1.00 a year straight for the privilege of borrowing books. The association maintained a contract with a library bureau in Chicago for its books.

With no permanent home for the library, it appeared to be a step-child of the City. It was variously housed in a drug store, a jewelry store and in a new depot. The first part of the present library building was acquired through the City and the Carnegie Foundation.

The Carnegie plan provided for an outright gift of \$1,000 for each \$100 of annual maintenance pledged by the community. Tax levies producing \$1,000 a year were approved at the polls, so \$10,000 was given by the Foundation. The building was started in 1903 and completed in 1904.

The library was so popular that it was soon apparent that the building was too small. Voters again went to the polls and approved a further levy of \$600 annually and the Carnegie Foundation promptly added \$6,000 to the original gift.

An addition in 1938 increased the library size by two-thirds. This is the library as it stands today. Part of the land upon which it stands was a gift of Mary Greeley. Additional land was purchased to complete the addition.

STRATHMORE COND-
FLOURESCENT

After the new addition nothing very notable happened until 1954 when the library held a week-long celebration of its 50th anniversary.

A branch library was set up in the 4th ward in 1946. It was not sufficiently patronized and was closed in 1948. It was located in the north half of the old Carter Press building on Welch. The library hopes now to bring a different type of service to people in the 4th ward and other outlying areas through a bookmobile.

The library building was air conditioned in 1960.

Present library board members, with the date on which they were first appointed are as follows:

The Hon. T. G. Garfield (1926)

The Rev. LeRoy S. Burroughs (1943)

Mrs. Earl Bush (1947)

John G. Butter (1960)-1965

Mrs. Pearle DeHart (1964)

Zac R. Dunlap (1947)

Mrs. Marion Hirschburg (1955)

Keith G. Huntress (1956)

Mrs. Clair Wilson (1945)

LIBRARY

1966 -

The Council received a petition from the Library Board asking for free short term meters near the library.

The Council adopted an ordinance for free short term parking meters across from the Library on the North side of Sixth Street.

The Ames Public Bookmobile made the first run. The unit was purchased by the City for \$18,160.

Dear Mother and Dad,

Our town needs a larger public library. The one we have is too small. It is very old, too. It was built in 1904.

There is not enough room for the people to sit and read. There is no more room for books. The library helps our school. Will you help the library? Please go and VOTE on Valentine's Day, February 14, so that we can build an addition to our public library.

Your
Valentine

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Boy Who Hungered for BOOKS

He Walked 12 Miles to Borrow
ONE BOOK

YOU Borrow All You Want
But your library is the oldest
public building in Ames!
Overcrowded - Inadequate
It needs your

VOTE

Feb 14 '38

LIBRARY

- 1894 - March - Submitted vote to residents on mill levy to establish a library.
- 1899 - Motion that "upper story" of City Hall be placed in proper condition for use of Library Association exclusively. City also to furnish lighting.
- 1901 - Suggested use of City Hall for City Library. OK'd except City should use Hall for City purposes. Books stored.
- 1903 - A Carnegie \$10,000 gift for library accepted, and \$1,000 a year to support money voted from City funds.
April 14 - Laid cornerstone for Library.
- 1904 - City Library wired for electricity.
- 1916 - Lights installed at Library.
- 1925 - Minnie McElyea Beyer replaced Mrs. E. W. Stanton who resigned on Library Board. These were two of Ames early civic leaders. Divided City into voting wards by ordinance. Mayor appointed movie censorship committee - L. C. Tilden, Mrs. A. B. Maxwell, Mrs. George Hultz, S. A. Knapp and L. E. Hedrick.
- 1926 - City Library declared exempt from charges for electricity and water. Library asked further aid by tax levy.
- 1935 - J. J. Grove made an honorary life member of the Library Board. Library addition plans presented to Council.
- 1937 - Began planning library expansion. Approved by Plan Commission. Mrs. Dave Edwards then secretary and City Council acquired an option on land to the West, owned by Ralph Morris, at \$4,500 for it. It had been renting for \$30.00 a month. Library Board asked 2 1/2 mills to maintain library, plus 1 1/2 mills for building. City Solicitor prepared a bill for special legislation to raise the millage.
- 1938 - Library remodeling - \$85,000 bond issue. 1 1/2 mills annually to carry assessed value of City property \$5,109,917. Indebtedness \$63,750.
- 1940 - Library addition opened March, 1940.
- 1941 - Council asked City Library staff to write a history of Ames. (Apparently one was started.)

Just to Remind You!

of

THE AMES PUBLIC LIBRARY'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WEEK

NOVEMBER 15-21, 1954

Tuesday, 9:30-12 a.m. — Birthday Party

Friday, 7:30 p.m. — An Evening with Books

Sunday, 2:30 p.m. — Reception honoring Library Board and Staff

Open House all day every day

COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

AMES PUBLIC LIBRARY



QUARTERLY ISSUE
October, 1962



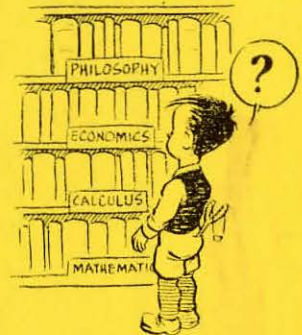
Key to the City

of
AMES, IOWA

Ames Municipal Public Library

LIBRARY

The picture on the cover shows the Ames Public Library. The library, which originally started on a bookshelf in a downtown store, evolved through several stages to reach its present size. The first building opened its doors in 1904 and offered 600 books to the reading public. The original library came about through citizen efforts and an Andrew Carnegie endowment.



The old entrance was on Douglas and can still be seen today. In 1938 the total area of the structure was increased by two-thirds when the City voted a bond issue for the expanded facilities.

The library operates on a budget supported by tax funds. The budget for 1962 is \$64,335. There are 8,442 borrowers registered. These borrowers took out an average of 23.45 books each during 1961.

The total circulation for the past year was 198,010 volumes, an increase of 8.8 percent over 1960. Circulation of children's books rose even more sharply to 124,894 volumes, an increase of 10.6 percent. The total number of books available at present is 41,494, quite a contrast to the original 600.

Citizens share the benefits of good management in the per capita cost for library service. The library cost for the past year was \$1.90 per resident, whereas the American Library Association standard for "reasonably good library service" is \$3.00 per capita. The cost of borrowing a book in 1961 was 25.96 cents.

Expansion plans call for the consideration of a bookmobile to better serve those who live long distances from the main library. Also contemplated is a rearrangement of the present space for the expanding facilities. Eventually, the space now devoted to auditorium will have to be taken for regular library use.



AMES MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

Letha Davidson

Librarian

Without exception, librarians love books and people and their fondest desire is to bring the two together. Letha Davidson, librarian for the Ames Municipal Library since 1929, retired on July 1, 1963. In her 34 years of service, books and people have been brought together in astonishing numbers, youngsters have received every possible assistance to become acquainted with books to learn to read them and to develop a love for the knowledge in them.

The original library started with 600 books. Today the number is 43,232. The first section of the present library building faced Douglas. Letha Davidson can take a large part of credit for promoting the addition in 1938 which increased the library size by two-thirds. This is the library as we know it today.

In 1962 there were 9,128 borrowers registered—a somewhat misleading figure since entire families use a single card in some cases. The total circulation was 179,971 volumes. 36.8% adult books and 63.2% children's or young people's books.

Services offered in addition to ordinary lending of books include: Ames papers on microfilm, with micro-reader available; a collection of recorded music; story hours for younger children.



A Salute to Letha Davidson



LIBRARIAN

On July 1, Margaret Davidson became the new librarian of the Ames Public Library. Miss Davidson is the fifth member of her family to follow this profession.

Prior to the Ames appointment, Margaret Davidson headed the Kendall Young Library at Webster City, a position held since 1946. She is a graduate of Iowa State University, has a Master of Science degree in bacteriology from the University of Wisconsin and is a graduate of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin.

She has served as extension librarian for the State Traveling Library from Des Moines and reference librarian for the Waterloo Public Library.



Light Plant

LIGHT PLANT

Citizen demand for better lighting brought about a franchise to an Illinois company for a light plant in 1895. When no action was taken by this company, the town fathers presented a bond issue for \$12,000 for a municipal plant. The land, still the site of the present plant, was purchased for \$250. By borrowing an additional \$5,000 from the general and water funds the plant was built.

A year later arc lights were furnished to the campus of Iowa State College to the west of the village. These campus lights were carbon arc, activated by an electric spark. The charge was \$50 per year. The two street lights in downtown Ames at this time were maintained by the citizens--tiny spots of light in a huge dark pool.

In 1897 street lights were installed in downtown Ames and paid for by the merchants. Onandago Street, now Main Street, was the first to be lighted. The lighting fixture was hung on a wire between two poles. With a rope attached to one pole, the fixture could be lowered for repair and servicing. Other lights soon followed.

By 1901 approximately 175 homes in downtown Ames were furnished with electricity. At this time rates were based upon a light bulb basis.

10-20 lights at 35¢ per month

20-30 lights at 30¢ per month

30-40 lights at 25¢ per month

All over 40 at 20¢ per month

Transmission lines to residents in Campustown had increased to 350 by 1904. By 1965 this number had increased to 7,000. The close of the Roaring Twenties saw the very latest in modern lighting on Main Street. The fancy new electroliers were installed in 1929 and assessed to the abutting property owners.

Even a good thing can eventually become obsolete. By 1955 the plant had increased its capacity to keep up with the ever-increasing demand and merchants were demanding an updating of the street lights. A study was made and plans for bringing the entire lighting system to more satisfactory levels was presented. This time the property owners rejected the idea of paying for the lights. Several other plans also met defeat.

Not until 1961 could a financing program be worked out. At this time the Municipal Electric Utility was in a position to undertake the entire cost of relighting not only Main Street but the entire city.

This program was set up on a five year basis, with the goal of ultimately bringing the lighting on all of the streets within the corporate limits up to minimum Illuminating Engineering Standards. Approximately \$150,000 per year was budgeted for the five year period.

The cost of the street lighting has all been carried by the Utility. Under private ownership this cost would have been assessed. The municipal utility has never used a penny of tax money, has consistently reduced rates and furnished dependable power. The replacement value in 1964 was estimated in excess of \$8 million.

LIGHT PLANT

- 1893 - B. H. Lockwood Coal and Lumber Company was represented to propose furnishing power for an electric plant, should the Council decide to put one in.
June - G. P. Smith proposed he be given right to "erect and maintain a light plant for 20 years".
- 1894 - Light Plant considered again.
- 1895 - Resolution: That in the judgement of the Council the time has arrived for adoption of some modern system of lighting our streets.
February - Submitted to voters whether to give franchise to electric company. Franchise bill to electric company passed 225 to 85. Resolution that "responsible group of local capitalists" be given electric franchise if they can give equally favorable terms with "foreign company".
July - On July 8, 1895, Ordinance #107 to provide electric lights for streets and plant given to E. B. Hilleman Company, of Peoria, Illinois. Didn't file a forfeit bond.
- a) Setting of poles and wires under control of Council.
 - b) Company trimmed trees encountered by electric wires.
 - c) Poles erected by company, but City had use of them for purposes of fire alarm.

Rates to be charged as follows:

Stores and Office Buildings:

1 to 3 lamps	16 C. P.	each	per	month	75¢
4 to 6 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	70¢
7 to 9 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	65¢
10 to 12 "	" "	" "	" "	" "	60¢
13 or more	" "	" "	" "	" "	55¢

Residences:

Sitting rooms	16 C. P.	lights	each	per	month	75¢
Kitchen	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	50¢
Parlor	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	50¢
Dining room	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	50¢
Bedroom	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	25¢
Total 7 to 10	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	35¢

Lights to be furnished only at reasonable hours, not later than midnight nor earlier than 5 o'clock a. m..

- 1896 - No action having been taken by private company in the erection of a plant, the Council decided to submit the proposition of a bond issue of \$12,000 for the erection of a municipal plant at the regular City election on March 2 - vote at election: for 298; against 40.

light plant (page 2)

- 1896 - Present light plant site (50 x 104 feet) purchased from E. Lougaran for \$250.00.
E. ~~W~~I Clifton appointed Superintendent.
City purchased at 150 H. P. engine, 150 K. W. generator and 2 - 100 H. P. boilers for original plant.
\$5,000 borrowed from General and Water Funds of the City to complete the plant.
July 1896 - In construction of the first electric plant "head wirers" (lineman?) earned 25¢ an hour. Helper received 12 1/2¢ per hour. Requiring arc lights for campus assigned to Committee.
Original Rate Schedule adopted as follows:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 10 - 20 lights each per month | 35¢ |
| 20 - 30 " " " " | 30¢ |
| 30 - 40 " " " " | 25¢ |
| All over 40 " " " " | 20¢ |
- 1897 - Contract with Iowa State College to furnish and maintain electric arc light service in 4th Ward for \$50.00 per year. John Haverly employed as lineman.
Six additional street lights placed on corner of Burnett and State Street and at alley entrance. Alley lighting by petition.
- 1899 - Light Plant had salary \$75.00 per month.
J. C. Kyle appointed Superintendent of Light Plant.
Arc light at corner of Boone and Hoggatt (Lincoln Way and Grand) and at railroad intersection of Hoggatt.
- 1901 - 80 H. P. Ideal engine and 60 K. W. generator purchased. Frank Linebaugh appointed Superintendent of Light Plant. 175 consumers reported as using electric service.
- 1902 - City built transmission line to 4th Ward. Total of ten consumers in 4th Ward request service. Frank Linebaugh - Superintendent of Light Plant.
- 1903 - Net earning of the Light Plant \$3,354.03. Tax levy 3 mills for electric plant. Raised to 4 mills in 1904.
- 1904 - 350 consumers reported as using electric service.
ISC asked for electricity between 12 and 6 a.m.
- 1905 - 1 - 100 H. P. boiler and stack added.
City asked to furnish electricity for Ames College Street Cars. Superintendent paid \$100 a month.
Electric rates for "motor appliances" set. No such service between 5 P.M. and 10 P.M. because might impair house lighting service. City didn't guarantee continuous current and was not liable for damages of failure.

light plant (page 3)

- 1906 - Public clock erected in front of "Odd Fellows Temple" by J. W. Tinsley. City furnished electric light. Electric Committee studied the matter of limiting electric service to private individuals. Service began in December, 1906.
- 1907 - 250 H. P. engine and 145 K.W. generator purchased and installed. Electric rate reduction made effective.
- 1908 - A. P. Ball employed as plant fireman. City election to sell light plant for \$55,000 lost by eleven votes. (Council favored sale) Actual vote July 1909. E. G. Pratt who wanted to buy it paid election expenses.
- 1909 - Rate schedule reduction made effective. 2 - 100 H. P. boilers installed. First 20 Kwh - 13¢.
- 1911 - Council ordered that if light and water bills became 60 days delinquent cut off. First discussion of furnishing service outside corporate limits. First request came from U. S. Government Experiment Station and was granted.
- 1912 - C. E. Warsaw appointed Superintendent of Light and Water Departments.
- 1913 - City Council requests proposals from private companies for furnishing electric service to residents. Proposition to rebuild power plant at various sites submitted to vote at special election on February 10. Location on Squaw Creek north of 6th Street received majority vote. Lot purchased for Light Plant for \$2,000. Additional ground north of present location. 500 K.W. turbo-generator and condenser installed. Spray pond cooling equipment added.
- 1914 - 2 - 100 H. P. boilers dismantled and 1 - 256 H. P. Stirling boiler installed. Specs for "fireproof rebuilding of electric plant" drawn up by City Engineer and Superintendent of Light Plant.
- 1915 - Light plant building extended and enlarged.
- 1916 - Electric rate revision made effective. 600 K.W. turbo-generator and condenser installed. (3 1/2¢ per Kwh with minimum charge \$1.00 for 32 Kw.
- 1917 - Alva Hill appointed Manager and Superintendent of Light Plant and Water Departments.

light plant (page 4)

- 1918 - Coal storage bin, coal conveyor and railroad track to plant installed.
- 1919 - P. F. Hopkins appointed City Manager of Engineering.
- 1922 - Revision of electric rates. 2 - 315 H. P. boilers, feedwater heater and stack added to plant equipment.
- 1924 - Revision of electric rates.
- 1926 - 750 K. W. turbo-generator and condenser installed. Revision of electric rates made effective. Coal and ash conveying equipment installed.
- 1927 - Legislature gave cities the right to divert unneeded surplus cash in lieu of taxes. (Effective, July 4, 1927)
Retiring Manager P. F. Hopkins reported wise use of this would mean much to Ames, but if abused it could jeopardize the future of the plant development.
C. C. Mc Carthy appointed Acting City Manager, J. H. Ames appointed City Manager.
There was a monthly income of \$15,000 from the electric plant and no debts. The Council applied to State Budget Director to transfer in lieu of taxes. In 1926 amount necessary to raise by taxation was \$141,024 and there was a taxable valuation of a little less than 1 1/2 million dollars.
- 1928 - 412 H. P. boiler installed. 256 H. P. Stirling boiler dismantled. Revision of electric rates. Additional land west of plant purchased. Electroliers asked on Main Street; the side street to 5th and 5th Street.
- 1929 - In the fall of 1929 a farmers corporation known as the "North Star Electric Company" desired to transfer their electric franchise to the City, with the stockholders getting the same rates for City electricity as residents plus \$2.00 a year for meter reading expense. Stockholders were George Myers, W. S. Grove, H. C. Allen, Mrs. J. T. Campbell, Will Dodds, and Mrs. Walter Morris. Street lights accepted on Main Street, etc.
\$14,616.16 cost assessed.
2,000 K. W. turbo-generator and condenser installed. Electric Department Warehouse constructed.

light plant (page 5)

- 1930 - Atmospheric cooling tower installed. Storage warehouse constructed. Ash handling equipment added. 2 turbine driven boiler feed pumps added.
Meter Department building constructed and zeolite softening unit added. ISU and City interconnection made.
Ordinance created "Sinking Fund" for the Electric Department -- to be used for the construction or reconstruction of the plant, its equipment, or land purchase. Money to be invested in gilt-edged bonds.
- 1931 - Rate revision.
25% discount allowed school board on all light and water bills.
- 1932 - Rate revision. 4th Ward voltage regulation station constructed. City Bonds paid off by Electric Fund.
- 1933 - Power plant building extended to north. 3,000 K.W. turbo-generator installed. 500 and 600 K.W. turbines dismantled. Underground conduits from plant and cross tie added. Additional land north of plant purchased. 2 - 40,000 lb. per hour steam generators operating at 450 psi added.
- 1934 - Distribution system voltage changed to 4,160Y.
Making \$18,000 monthly beyond need. Rates reduced again - 15%.
- 1936 - Carrier - current water heater control added.
- 1938 - \$25.00 allocated to Ames Garden Club for Christmas lighting contest.
P.W.A. helped \$76,600 with Electric Plant expansion (\$170,212 total cost).
- 1939 - Electric transmission line easement granted by ISU in exchange for 4th Ward service.
- 1940 - 3000 K.W. turbo-generator added.
- 1945 - Emergency agreement with ISU signed for light and water services.
- 1947 - A 60,000 lb. per hour steam generator installed.
Public Hearing on extension of plant.
- 1948 - A 25 ft. by 60 ft. addition to light plant building added - \$75,000.
1,000 K.W. dual fuel diesel engine and generator added-\$135,000.
2,000 K.W. turbo-generator converted to 450 psi operation.
New switchboard added - \$73,000. 2- 5000 K.W. forced draft cooling towers added - \$50,000. Electric rate increase.
\$350,000 revenue bonds sold.
Bids for Power Plant expansion.
Veteran housing electric rates for Iowa State College set at 2.8 per Kwh.

light plant (page 6)

- 1949 - Construction started on New Light Plant building and equipment.
- 1950 - Coal crisis. Wabash Railroad put on a freezing order on carrying coal. Railroad could seize coal if they wanted it. Emergency use of the Electric Plant was set up. \$6,000,000 in electric revenue bonds issued to extend and improve Light Plant. Hospital asked electricity from City in amount of \$10,000 annually. Use and Sales tax on electric and water department demanded by State. Tax paid, protest hearing set before Tax Commission. School Board electric bills were no longer underwritten by Council and beginning March, 1951, the Board paid the regular commercial rate. They had been getting 15% discount on all bills.
- 1951 - New Light Plant placed in operation January 1951. 7500 K. W. turbo-generator - 13800 V. 95000 lb. hour steam generator operating at 600 psi 825 T. T. on gas or coal. Coal and ash conveying equipment added. 2 substations completed and 13.8 K. V. distribution system completed. Plant Cost \$2,400,000. Distribution system improvements \$89,000. Electric rate reduction. Electric Plant sign purchased - "Municipal Light and Power Company". New electric rates set. Airport lighting of one runway at \$7,000 (City Share) considered.
- 1952 - Sale of electric power to Atomic Energy Commission authorized through a sub-contract with ISU. June - A communication came from Eugene Ferguson, ISU Engineering Department making recommendations on future of Light Plant. (Beginning of drive to force sale to a private firm). City Manager was authorized to make application to the Civil Aeronautics Association for Airport lighting. Kellogg and Lincoln Way traffic light. (Requested approval of Highway Commission.) This and 6th and Grand approved in September 1952. \$25,770 street lighting equipment completed in December 1952. Electric lines were extended to Inis Grove Park.
- 1954 - Engineering studies (from Consultants) ordered made of Electric Department needs. Would cost \$5,400. Electric rates reduced. Extension of power lines to serve WOI-TV and Top-O-Hollow (North of Ames) were discussed. November - Policy established of property owners paying for tree root damage to sidewalks or remove the tree and City pay for sidewalk - \$28,000 City funds allowed to finance this project. These funds transferred from electric plant projects.

light plant (page 7)

- 1955 - Traffic lights ordered at Beech and Lincoln Way and speed control light on West Lincoln Way at City limits. This moved to North Grand #69 later and finally ordered removed by Highway Commission.
November - Electric plant and street lighting improvement passed with negative vote by councilman John Bolton who was a private ownership believer.
Electric lines extended into Brookside Park.
- 1956 - Contracts for Power Plant expansion prepared for bid in spite of many road blocks set up by a councilman and a self appointed citizens committee.
- 1957 - Financing and improving Electric Plant occupied much of the Council's time. A continuing publicity program has been carried out to inform the public of the financial value to Ames taxpayers of this financial "pot-of-gold". A concerted drive had been made to bring a vote on the plant sale to private utility.
An electric inter-connection with an outside source for emergency use only, was an off-shoot of this argument. One Councilman held out for a long period on expansion plans. Council minutes show a consistent "No" vote from this source.
A 5 to 10 year program and policy for street lighting was recommended that minimum standards of lighting and fixtures for areas set up with City paying for this type in older areas. Any refinements (such as underground wire or in more modern fixtures) would be paid by property owners.
Traffic signal lights installed on Lincoln Way at Maple; and at Franklin. Speed control light at Franklin moved to Highway #69 North to City.
August - Rates were set for space heating with electricity.
- 1958 - Gas fuel now used in electric generation.
Electric power contracts with ISC and Atomic Energy Commission were reviewed.
- 1961 - Approved a request from School Board to combine reading on all school meters. Savings of \$1,800 to schools. Total bills \$26,000.
Granted schools 2¢ per kilowatt hour special electric rate.
Actual cost of production.

1964 -

Power Plant expansion up for discussion.

First plans for electric utility expansion - \$5 million, three-year program.

City received \$59,000 in price adjustment from General Electric Company for equipment purchased from that company.

Electric utility expansion - propose 18 - year program \$9 million. Eight - step program.



AMES MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SYSTEM



This is Where We Are Going!

In 1895 the citizens of Ames decided they had to have electric lights. At that time no one really dreamed of using electrical power for anything except illumination. Today illumination is still a major consideration, but other power uses have exceeded all predictions. Electrical loads in the United States have doubled every ten years. This rate of growth has been exceeded in Ames, and it seems likely that loads will continue to grow at an accelerated rate in the foreseeable future. Recent studies in Ames indicate that present loads will be more than doubled by 1975, and four to five times present loads may be expected by 1985.

The Ames Municipal Electric System has always kept up with current loads by a program of long range planning to meet projected needs. A continuing program of expansion must be carried on continually to provide adequate power supplies and distribution facilities to meet these ever-increasing demands.

Currently, the street lighting program, financed entirely by the Utility, is scheduled for about 95% completion by the end of 1965. This five-year program has updated every street light within the City and will bring all streets up to minimum standards of lighting by the time it is completed. Following completion of this program, street lights will continue to be installed on all new streets to conform to these presently established standards.

A program is already underway for the expansion of the plant to meet the future needs. This program is divided into three major phases:

1. Expansion of distribution facilities and upgrading of existing distribution circuits by increasing distribution voltages.
2. Expansion of generating facilities by installing a 33,000 Kw generator to be in service in early 1968.
3. Initial extension of 69,000 volt transmission to the northwest part of the City to add capacity to the distribution system as well as add to the amount of energy which can be transferred into the system from other utilities.

Continuing studies will determine when additional generating capacity will be installed and when and how the distribution system will be extended.

Items of interest to the citizen-owners of the Utility include such facts as:

1. The Ames Municipal Electric System is self-financing. NO TAX FUNDS ARE USED.
2. LOCAL ELECTRIC RATES ARE AMONG THE LOWEST IN THE STATE. The 1c per KwH heating rate is competitive with other means of heating in this area. Watch for continuing ads in the newspaper and on the radio for other bargains possible through the AMES MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

1965 -

Utility committee visited Omaha engineers on electric plant expansion.

Council accepted plan for a 33 megawatt unit to be installed as Unit 7 in 1968 with another 33 megawatt in 1973 to be Unit 8. Contract awarded for major distribution equipment for electric utility on March 2.

Utility committee recommended hiring of Henningson, Durham, and Richardson to make electric heat rate study.

Council recommended that City proceed with advertising campaign promoting use of electricity (not to exceed \$5,000 annually.)

Accepted bid of Combustion Engr. Inc. (\$1,814,836.00) for boiler unit for Power Plant.

Bids opened and contract awarded to Allis-Chalmers for materials for 69 KV substation.

Bids opened and contract awarded to Link Belts for coal handling equipment.

Council accepted City Manager's recommendation to reject all bids and to advertise for two bids (materials and labor) for transmission lines.

1966 -

W. T. Hutchens retired as Watch Engineer after 42 years of service with the City Electric Utility.

Council approved contract and bond for the switchgear and the Unit Substation in the amount of \$89,382.60 with General Electric.

Bid accepted of H & F Builders for \$47,600 for the Business District Underground Electric Improvements.

Bid of Weitz Company of Des Moines accepted in amount of \$1,360,000 for the Power Plant No. 2.

Mayor Donald R. Newbrough presided at the ground breaking ceremony for the Electric Utility expansion.

Bid of Heetland Electric of Laurens, Iowa was accepted in amount of \$18,700 for Business District Underground Electrical Improvements.

Council undecided as to type of wall panels to be used for addition to Light Plant.

Special session held November 15 to receive bids for \$1,000,000 Electric Revenue Bonds Series 1966. Bid of Becker and Cownie of Des Moines, Iowa was accepted.

Council agreed to accept recommendation of Engineers to use Galbestos wall panels (Nov. 15)

Council directed Engineers to prepare a change order calling for the use of aluminum side wall panels (Nov. 22)

AMES MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITY

The fact that Ames is growing at a fantastic rate is evident to all citizens. The effect of this growth is reflected in many of the services supplied by your utilities. The following is a partial resume of the report filed by Walter Schlagel, director of the Municipal Electric Utility, for the 1963 calendar year.

Energy sales increased at an unprecedented rate during the year, 1963, with 60,549,345 Kwh being delivered to utility customers. This represents an increase of 13.66% over 1962. Approximately 2,900,000 additional kilowatt hours were furnished without charge for street lighting and other municipal uses.

The full effect of the September, 1962, rate reduction was felt in 1963 and the result was a decrease of approximately \$8,000 in revenue from electric sales. Revenue from the sale of energy in 1963 was \$1,448,372.49 as compared with \$1,456,459.25 in 1962. Under the old rates, the 1963 energy sales would have produced an additional \$160,000 in revenue. This is the amount saved by electric customers in Ames due to the rate reduction.

The average rate paid by all customers in 1963 was 2.39c/Kwh as compared with 2.73c/Kwh in 1962, a decrease of 12-1/2%. Production costs per kilowatt hour, which include fuel, labor and maintenance of power plant equipment were approximately seven per cent lower than last year.

The following table is designed to show the changes in operating data that have taken place during the past ten years.

	1953	1963	% of 1953
Net Generation—Kwh	27,801,560	68,987,590.	248
Production Costs—\$	\$ 338,811.68	\$ 499,112.46	147
Production Cost/Net Kwh—c	1.22	.72	59
Total Operating Costs—\$	\$ 708,031.56	\$ 1,090,210.71	154
Operating Costs/Net Kwh—c	2.54	1.58	62
Kilowatt Hour Sales—Kwh	25,238,492	60,549,345.	240
Revenue from Sales—\$	\$ 811,768.56	\$ 1,448,372.49	178
Revenue/Kwh sold—c	3.22	2.39	74

The above table indicates that although electric production during the past decade increased almost two and one-half times, total production expenses increased only about one and one-half times. Unit production costs were reduced to about 60 percent of the 1953 figure. Approximately the same is true for total operating expenses and unit operating costs respectively.

While energy sales increased 2.4 times, revenue increased only one and three-quarter times during the past ten years, and unit cost to the customers was reduced to only 74% of the 1953 cost.

The reduction in operating costs has resulted from increased production as well as from the operation of larger and more efficient generating equipment, in spite of the rising cost of fuel, labor, and other production materials. The lower operating costs and increased energy sales have resulted in reduced average rates to utility customers.

The trend toward accelerated increases in electrical demand may be expected to increase at an even more rapid rate during the next ten years. The major problems facing the Utility will be the maintaining of adequate supplies of power in order to meet the increasing demands.

Thru the Keyhole

Lower rates and tax savings are citizen's dividends from the publicly owned Municipal Electric Utility. Every family in Ames is a shareholder or part owner in this \$1.5 million annual business venture. The total purpose of the Electric Utility is to benefit the people of Our City—to provide a good lower cost service. *No tax funds are ever used in running the Utility—in fact, the Utility pays its own way and is paying some \$240,000 back to the citizens in the form of direct transfer of funds in-lieu-of taxes, street lighting and free services in 1962.*



In addition, on September 1, 1962 the new electric rates will go into effect. This will amount to another \$100,000 saving to the citizens. The average monthly reduction on residential use will be 50c and for anyone interested in an all-electric home (including space heating) the savings are noteworthy. At 1,000 KWH per month the rate drops to *one cent* per KWH. If 1500 KWH are used the savings rise to \$5.50 per month. (The new rate charge for the 1500 KWH would be \$27.50 as compared with the present rate of \$33.00) Approximately 6,000 customers are subject to the residential rate.

The commercial rate, affecting approximately 960 customers has also been reduced, with the greatest reduction taking affect from 4,000 KWH upward. This rate applies where consumption of energy does not exceed 10,000 KWH per month during any calendar year.

The general power rate is for service supplied to any commercial or industrial customer whose consumption in any month during the calendar year exceeds 10,000 KWH. This rate is elective by the customer at his own option.

A feature of the new rate structure is that it will permit the metering of energy for lighting and power in commercial and industrial installatitons through a single meter, thus eliminating the need for two service entrances and two meters. These customers will need to revise their meter loops in order to take advantage of the single meter billing.

Further information may be obtained by calling the Electrical Engineer or the Electrical Inspector at CE 2-6210.

STREET LIGHTS

- 1886 - Committee set up to consider advisability of getting street lamps.
- 1890 - 15 street lamps put in on Onondago (Main).
- 1901 - First mention of a series of alternating electric system be installed in place of the present arc system. This is to be paid for from electric fund.
Arc lights put on Kellogg at railroad and one located at Christian Church (5th and Burnett) be moved to Main and Burnett (5th was then Pearle and Main was Onondago).
- 1902 - Street lights put on Washington and Jackson Streets, Duff and Story (5th) Hoggatt (Grand) and Iowa (6th).
Remodeled street lighting circuits so residential and commercial circuits separated.
June - District South of College asked electric lights (10 petitions). City said they were not warranted. Would cost \$1,900 and net \$50 a month. Granted in October.
Electric lights put on corner of 10th, 11th and 12th (at Clark) and the Northeast corner of City park.
- 1903 - Corner street light petitions were almost regular Council business.
- 1906 - Petition for lights one block off Boone on Welch.
- 1907 - Old arc lights, given a trial, to replace incandescent lamps on street corners.
- 1908 - Incandescent street lamps put in on Hodge and College.
- 1911 - Use of taxes and earnings at light plant discussed.
Taxes used for street lights.
- 1917 - Electroliers installed in 4th Ward (business district?).
- 1920 - Six electroliers in 4th Ward business district installed by business men. City furnished electricity.
Money raised by Commercial Club for extra street lights (11 electroliers purchased). Northwestern Railroad paid \$280 for 4 electroliers to be put on Grand Avenue.
Electroliers on Squaw Creek bridge paid for by City.
- 1929 - Ornamental street lights on Main Street.

street lights (page 2)

- 1952 - \$25,770 street lighting equipment completed in December.
- 1957 - Vandalism to street lights cost \$1,200 annually.
A 5 to 10 Year program and policy for street lighting was recommended, minimum standards of lighting and fixtures for areas set up with City paying for this type in older areas. Any refinements, such as underground wiring or ornamental fixtures, would be paid by property owners.
- 1959 - Street lighting modernization in the business district was petitioned. Since fixtures were 30 years old and proposed cost of new lights was high a study survey was made to spread costs among a large group of property owners. Almost 100% protested and the matter was dropped.
Main Street lighting modernization again petitioned, asking City to pay for same.
- 1961 - Street light request for downtown area from Chamber of Commerce. More agitation for downtown street lights.
Nov. 24, 1961 New downtown street lights go on. First stage of 5-year program financed by Municipal Electric Utility. This will bring all lights in City up to minimum I. E. S. standards by 1966.
Cooling tower added to plant.
- 1962 - Friedrich granted permission to install gas lights experimentally. Objections to street lighting. Quite a fuss.
- 1963 - Ames Woman's Club joins "Crusade for Light".
- 1963 - Ames receives first place in A.P.P.A. Public Relations Achievement for street lighting promotion.
Underground wiring in downtown completed.
Ames Woman's Club receives first place award in Reader's Digest--Federated Women's Club Better Lighting Contest.
Handled by Public Relations office.
- 1964 - Ames Woman's Club receives another first place award in some contest. Again handled entirely by Public Relations office.

Street Lights (page 3)

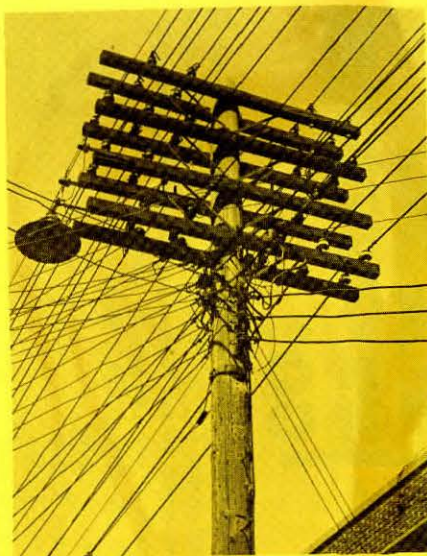
1965 -

Materials purchased for street lighting program here. Entire program to be completed in 1965. Policy adopted that after 1/1/66 lighting projects would be at subdividers' expense. (No rebates to subdividers on street lighting.)

ATOMIC
DIAMOND
WHITE
BOND
BARKSHIRE

COTTON PAPER CONTENT

VANISHING BEAUTY



QUARTERLY ISSUE
APRIL 1965

PARKS

The three member Board of Park Commissioners is an elective body which controls the acquisition and maintenance of the City park system. The Commission also is responsible for the long-range planning for future park areas. The Board was established by ordinance in 1926.

The natural beauty spots of Ames didn't just happen. Many of these spots, particularly the flood plain areas might now be slum areas with sub-standard housing or industrial sites. This seldom publicized group of dedicated men has provided Ames with a total of 170 acres of City-owned park and recreational facilities, with an additional 70 acres in use under lease.

In 1962, for the first time, the commission purchased land for park purposes. All previous park areas were acquired by gift or dedication. (The east 17 acres of Brookside was bought before the Commission was formed) This purchase of 60 acres of Logsdon land north from 13th Street along Skunk River added more scenic land to the city recreational areas.

At the present time the park commission develops each park area as funds permit. Improvements, to date, include shelter houses, swings, slides, sand boxes, merry-go-round, wading pool, fire places, picnic tables, horse shoe courts, softball field (lighted), and baseball field (lighted).

Future plans call for the acquisition or control by the City of the flood plain lands adjacent to Skunk River, Squaw Creek, and Clear Creek as green belt areas, and to preserve the few remaining wooded lands near these streams in a naturalized manner for recreation, conservation and the esthetic

value they give to the community. Camping facilities, golf and swimming areas are included in the long range plans.

CITY PARKS

- 1884 - June - City Park established (Bandshell) Land from Blair and Company. No cost to City. City to maintain it.
- 1886 - Moved to put a fence around the park.
- 1890 - Parks Committee established.
- 1892 - First park work -- mulching of trees in City Park.
- 1899 - "Hitching posts around the City Park to be set out so as to not endanger the trees." (Horses ate bark off)
- 1900 - First Park Committee of Council appointed under Mayor Thomas Thompson.
- 1906 - Brick wall put along West side of Duff by City Park.
- 1907 - Council allowed \$100 to care for City Park.
- 1908 - Civic Improvement Society, organized by women of Ames, authorized to have trees trimmed in City Park and Council would pay.
- 1909 - Park Committee established. Made up of Mayor, one Councilman and a property owner. Dr. J. C. Copesteke first Park Commissioner.
- 1914 - Park Committee of Council allowed \$250 per year. (No Park Board then). June, 1914 gift of park -- later named Brookside by J. L. Stevens, G. D. Rowe, R. H. McCarthy and C. G. Lee.
- 1918 - Mention made of park proposition with Judge Stevens. (Brookridge)
- 1921 - First tourist park established apparently somewhere near Riverside and Lincoln Way. Luke declared spending taxpayer's money to improve it was illegal.
- 1925 - Maxwell Park - original name for Brookside area.
- 1926 - First Park Board established by ordinance. First Park Board: L. B. Spinney, J. Galen Tilden, C. R. Jones.
- 1929 - 6th Street entrance to Brookside referred to Park Board.

city parks (page 2)

- 1935 - Seaman Knapp to Park Commission.
- 1938 - CCC Camp land owned by C. G. Lee leased to City for tourist camping.
- 1947 - Park suggested between 6th and 7th, Lew Cole Land. Council, Recreation Committee and Park Board met to discuss future park planning.
- 1948 - Park Board asked extra mill levy for improvements at Brookside because of 6th Street bridge, etc.
- 1949 - Knapp asked a road be established from Grand into land just given to City by Walter Grove. Inis Grove Park. Park Board bought right-of-way for \$750.00, Council paid \$375.00 to Ames Reliable for their share of the right-of-way.
Emma McCarthy Lee Park given to City 36.78 acres. Mrs. E. W. Lindstrom then deeded the City a small tract of land on the north side of Clear Creek adjoining Lee Park.
- 1950 - Homewood Golf Course and nearby area offered to the City with the Plan Commission's o.k. Park Board said bond issue would be needed. In May, 1951 Hollis Nordyke from Greater Ames Committee, asked approval for purchase of Carr's Pool for \$42,000 and Homewood Golf Course for \$60,000 subject to citizen vote.
- 1951 - Special election called to vote on spending \$70,000 for 135 acres of land for recreational area. Would cost .5 mill annually. (Homewood Golf) Failed to pass.
Park Board offers to care for planting of shrubs and roses at the Depot Parking Lot.
- 1953 - Multiple purpose tennis courts constructed at Brookside Park.
Tennis court bids let at Brookside Park \$22,247.70.
- 1954 - Ames Park Commission suggested entrance to Emma McCarthy Lee Park from southwest side through Reiste Addition. Held up by Olson property owner objection.
- 1955 - Park Board ordinance rewritten as part of recodification.
- 1959 - Park Board proposed use of old sewage treatment plant for truck parking. Road in proved to be too costly.
Park Board land leases for 65 acres at Brookside, CCC land west of Franklin and other areas were reported.
- 1961 - Transfer of title of old sewage plant to Park Board.
O'Neil Park, 3 acres, donated to city by P. Henry O'Neil in 1941, receives plaque so stating.

- 1962 - Lloyd Kurtz to negotiate for flood plain land along Skunk River for recreational purposes.
Authorized transfer of \$35,000 from the electric fund to the recreation fund for the purchase of 60 acres of land at 13th Street and Skunk River for park. (Logsdon Land).
- 1963 - 60 acres purchased from P. H. Logsdon by Ames Park Commission (4-30-63)
Ontario Park controversy
New park--East Third Street and Bourne leased by Park Commission from Adams Associates. To be known as Adams Park.
Purchased another 17 acres adjacent to Logsdon land for park purposes.
Tennis and skating courts in Emma McCarthy Lee Park.
Recommended negotiation for a lease for park land East of the new Elwood Drive "along the lines of the present lease of Brookside Park". Brookside Park is leased by the Park Board for \$500 per year.
- 1965 - General construction contract for Inis Grove Park as well as plumbing and fence installation contracts awarded.
Truck No. 2, a 1932 Peter Pirsh pumper retired from 33 years of service, given to Ames Jaycees to be mounted on concrete in Brookside Park for children. After mounting, was given back to Park Commission.
- 1966 - Council asked for decision to see if federal funds were available to purchase Homewood Golf Course.
Made a misdemeanor to carry or possess a firearm or other weapon in a City Park.
Accepted a deed for 40 acres of former Gunder estate from Attorney for the estate. The 40 acres were purchased from the liquor profits fund for \$25,000; this gives the City 3/4 mile of river front which will be developed for park purposes.
Council gave approval for Park Board to negotiate for options on two tracts of land and to buy the third tract from the Nutty family.

city parks (page 3)

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BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

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The natural beauty spots of Ames didn't just happen. Many of these spots, particularly the flood plain areas might now be slum areas with sub-standard housing or industrial sites. This seldom publicized group of dedicated men has provided Ames with a total of 170 acres of city-owned park and recreational facilities, with an additional 70 acres in use under lease.

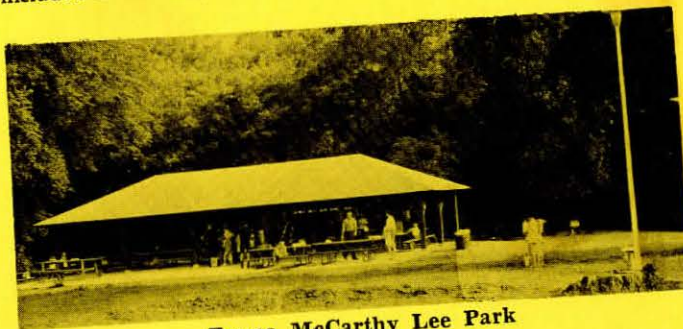
This year, for the first time, the commission purchased land for park purposes. All previous park areas were acquired by gift or dedication. (The east 17 acres of Brookside was bought before the Commission was formed.) This 1962 purchase of 60 acres of Logsdon land north from 13th Street along Skunk River added more scenic land to the city recreational areas.

Park	Size	When Acquired	How Acquired
Bandshell	2.6	1889	Dedication
East Brookside	17	1925	Purchase
West Brookside	65	—	Leased
Inis Grove	42	1949	Gift
Emma McCarthy Lee	35.6	1949	Gift
O'Neil	2.5	1941	Gift
Franklin	4.5	—	Leased
Squaw Creek	12	1955	Dedication
Logsdon Land	60	1963	Purchase

241.2 Total acreage for park purposes
171.7 Acres owned by City

At the present time the park commission develops each park area as funds permit. Improvements, to date, include shelter houses, swings, slides, sand boxes, merry-go-round, wading pool, fireplaces, picnic tables, horse shoe courts, softball field (lighted), tennis courts (lighted) and baseball field (lighted).

Future plans call for the acquisition or control by the City of the flood plain lands adjacent to Skunk River, Squaw Creek, and Clear Creek as green belt areas, and to preserve the few remaining wooded lands near these streams in a naturalized manner for recreation, conservation and the esthetic value they give to the community. Camping facilities, golf and swimming areas are included in the long range plans.



Emma McCarthy Lee Park

Parking

PARKING

- 1891 - 50 hitching posts allowed on Main!
Flagmen requested on railroad crossings.
- 1899 - "Hitching posts around the City Park to be set out so as to not endanger the trees". (Horses ate the bark off.)
- 1903 - Hitching posts removed from Onondago between Duff and Kellogg and put on South side - Kellogg and Burnett.
- 1907 - As late as Spring of 1907 the Streets and Alley Committee took up the matter of establishing hitching posts. (Amusing that trolley lines and posts were under consideration at the same time.)
- 1911 - An ordinance was passed regulating "the standing of teams, wagons, sleds or other vehicles, loaded with coal, wood, hay, straw or other commodities awaiting sale".
- 1915 - Council instructed that persons responsible for leaving street cars standing on streets in the way of traffic be arrested. Street and Alley Committee installed hitching posts on Burnett South of Main Street and on South side of 5th between Duff and Carroll and South on Kellogg.
- 1916 - Horse water fountain removed from intersection of Kellogg and 5th Street and put at intersection of Des Moines Avenue and East 3rd.
- 1919 - Parking automobiles on Main Street a problem. Referred to Ordinance Committee.
- 1937 - Parking and traffic problems important.
- 1945 - First parking lots, except for very early one off Kellogg, made available and Chamber of Commerce asked cindering of spaces made available. The cinders were a by-product of the electric plant.
15 feet parking zones established on Main Street.
Parking of cars on Grand became a problem.
Ordinance restricting parking from Lincolnway to 13th. (Nov. '45)
- 1947 - Chamber of Commerce recommended parking meters and action was taken to get this started, including amendments to the Traffic Ordinance.
Postal land at Welch and Lincolnway agreed to be used as a parking area. For some reason nothing was ever done.

parking (page 2)

- 1948 - 200 parking meters for Ames. Park-O-Meters bought in February.
- 1949 - Permit for Fareway's new building on Northeast corner 5th and Kellogg presented to Council. Parking areas around it proposed for lease to City. (October)
- 1950 - Street parking time set on 6th as 90 minutes, and 48 hour limit on all City streets.
City bought house and lots (2nd from 6th and Kellogg) from Mrs. Roresdahl for \$10,500 to complete land for parking lot. Old Sheldon property purchased for \$25,000.
City began study of 4th Ward for parking lots.
Repairs on Railroad Depot discussed. Chamber of Commerce suggest Railroad might sell depot park for parking lot. Railroad agreed if never used for commercial properties. An offer of \$20,000 was made by City. Railroad offered it for \$40,000 in September with some paving restriction cost.
C & NW Railroad station remodeling to cost \$48,500.
Off street parking lot purchased with railroad proposal continued.
- 1951 - \$100,000 parking lot bonds were issued for purchase and improvement of land (depot) on West Main, to be paid for from taxes with the understanding that proceeds from street meters and those from the lot will be used, and only deficiency funds will be taken from taxes to be paid for \$6,350 - \$7,140 annually.
Truck parking nuisance presented to City Council for first time at 6th and Carroll and Douglas.
Courtesy tickets to out-of-towners requested and turned down since 5,000 students and staff cars often run with out-of-town licenses.
Residents of 5th and 6th Streets petitioned Council to discontinue allowing trucks to park on their streets.
Rushing Parking Lot established on each side of store (5th Street) Leased to City for \$1.00.
Park Board offers to care for plantings of shrubs and roses at Depot Parking Lot.
- 1953 - 4th Ward businessmen petitioned parking meters.
90 foot parking on Main Street from Clark to underpass requested by businessmen.

parking (page 3)

- 1954 - Prohibited parking on business streets from 2 to 6 a.m.
4th Ward parking meters in business section petitioned with 2 meter districts established to give revenue for off-street lot in 4th Ward.
Established trafiteria system of meter boxes to collect overtime fees without appearing in Municipal Court. 50¢ as fee if collected in this manner.
Parking lot on the campus north of Stanton considered with the Board of Education.
Plan Commission in January, 1955, recommended parking lots in business district.
- 1955 - "Blackbird Hill" (area between Lake LaVerne and Lincoln Way in 4th Ward) not recommended as a parking lot. Plan Commission recommended off-street parking south of Lincoln Way between Stanton and Hayward.
Chamber of Commerce recommended acquisition of Edwards Coal Company as area for 4th Ward parking (between Lynn and Stanton).
- 1956 - The 4th Ward parking lot locations (estimated cost \$80,000) were begun in earnest.
Two parking lots established in 4th Ward. One back of stores between Welch and Hayward and one off Stanton Avenue.
Council had an offer from a landowner South of railroad tracks and east of Kellogg for a suggested parking lot. This was later accepted.
Hearing on parking meters for Ames' streets held in September. No objections. Cost \$52.80 per meter for 117 meters.
- 1957 - "Downtown Parking Survey" published by Traffic Consultant, Ladis Csanyi.
217 parking meters added to system. A booklet showing location of meters and length of time restriction on each type was made public. Cost of meters \$11,175.
Parking lots 1 and 2 in 4th Ward completed and accepted by Council.
Downtown parking survey completed and released. 78 metered spaces located in 4th Ward.
Car parking of a long term variety on heavily traveled streets a cause of concern and referred to the newly created Safety Commission. Recommendation made on one side of street parking.

parking (page 4)

- 1957 (con't) An exit out Lynn to Lincoln Way from Edwards Parking Lot was provided by purchase of land along the Ft. Dodge, Des Moines and Southern Railway. Traffic consultant Csanyi said costs of \$100,000 were being paid for by downtown parking revenue since the use of the 4th Ward lot was not carrying the bonds.
- 1958 - Parking meters established on grocery store land just east of Hotel Ames on 5th Street.
West portion of Northwestern Railroad depot park, South side of Main Street, bought for parking lot for \$1,324.
- 1959 - Parking meter enforcement brought a recommendation from the City Manager that meter maids be hired. They were authorized under City Manager and salaried by meter revenue.
- 1961 - Chamber of Commerce parking and traffic committee recommended purchase of Central Junior High lot for parking. Start of work towards acquiring railroad switchyards as parking lot.
Zac Dunlap, Chamber president, urged big push to obtain railroad lot.
- 1962 - Alfred Benesch and Company, Chicago, to make a feasibility study of the removal of tracks from downtown Ames for \$10,500.
Alternate side parking test.
- 1963 - Alternate side parking plan approved.
- 1964 - Railroad Parking Committee change. Old group asked to be relieved. New: D. S. Triplett, Hollis Nordyke, Arthur Eschbach, Frank Rodgers, Angelo Frangos, Earl Spencer, Gene Harris, L. C. (Bill) Faust, Carl Lechner, Robert Stafford, Art Lucht and Clinton Adams. Also Mayor, City Manager and Chamber of Commerce Manager as ex-officio members.
Railroad parking lot committee gives full report. Plan given o.k.

RAILROAD PARKING LOT

1965 -

Finance committee authorized investment of \$70,000 Parking Lot.

Funds in U.S. Treasury Bills; due 3/31/65 to yield approximately 3.65%.

Council approved contract with railroad for proposed parking lot.

Merchants asked for study of parking meter facilities in downtown. Presented \$4,800 check to council.

Council approved report of Paul Speer and Associates that parking lot project be approved with 40% of cost being assessed against the benefitting property owners.

Council set date of hearing on issuance of parking lot bonds.

Hearing on sale of \$440,000 Parking Lot Bonds. Sold to Shaw, McDermott Company at interest rate of 3.89851% and net interest of \$444,670.

Steps to move Chicago and Northwestern Railroad yards out of downtown Ames.

Petition with 49 signatures presented protesting present method of assessment for the Railroad Parking Lot.

Assessment schedule mailed and slated for discussion in Council meeting following week. Council ordered assessments re--done.

Ordinance #2106 established the benefitted district for acquisition and improvement of parking facilities in the Central Business District of City. (passed first reading)

Abandoned Ft. Dodge, Des Moines, and Southern Railroad. Demolished at site of King's Food Host.

1966 -

Council accepted and referred plans B-1 from Harrison and Rippel to Engineering Department for preparation of plans and specifications and a schedule of assessments.

New switchyards East of Ames in operation.

Meeting held for operation of business houses on South side of Main Street in Central Business District to discuss impact of Railroad Lot on businesses.

Eschbach's Music Store remodeled with a door in the rear, facing the proposed Railroad Parking Lot.

Council heard property-owners speak on Railroad Lot. 70 property-owners attended meeting and agreed on need, protested amount of assessment.

Ames Board of Education protested assessments. Board felt school shouldn't be assessed at all.

Assessments ordered re-figured with adjusted formula. Second Schedule of Assessments sent out early in 1967. Several merchants banded together to bring suit against City.

PARKING:

Area population growth . . . automobiles . . . traffic surge . . . these are the factors that make off-street and on-street parking facilities a major problem in the civic development of Ames.



Your City Council began its long-range campaign to solve the parking problem 14 years ago when the continuing growth of commercial and business activity in our business areas, the growth of population in the city and surrounding areas, and the increased use of automobiles had combined to create a serious shortage of suitable on-street and off-street parking spaces.

Parking meters were installed in 1948. Revenue from these meters is used to construct more facilities for parking and to provide maintenance and enforcement of these facilities. There are 765 meters in operation, 544 for curb-parking and 221 in parking lots. There are 6 parking lots in the downtown area, all within one to three blocks of the business district. Three of these lots are free. The metered lots provide from $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 24 hours for 1c to 25c. Two lots, both metered, serve the Campustown business area. The meters produced approximately \$4,666 per month in revenue for the City in 1960. A considerable portion of this revenue is contributed by non-resident shoppers.



Meter Maids—(top to bottom)—
Kathleen Myers, Esther Schoff, Betty
Smith.



PARKING YOUR CAR IN AMES

Parking a car can be a frustrating experience and can often give a visitor or newcomer a very bad impression of a city.

Ames has provided a great deal of parking space in lots and on-street stalls. Check the information herein provided for the most convenient lot to use if you plan to shop in either Downtown or Campustown stores.

Parking Meter Revenue Is Used

To construct MORE facilities for parking.

To provide maintenance and enforcement of these facilities.

Meter Maids

Meter Maids are hired

To give you helpful service and directions.

To check meters in order to keep them free from overtime usage so that they may be of the greatest convenience for all.

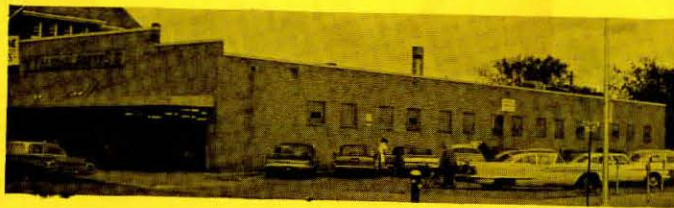
To explain the kinds and places for parking on and off city streets.

To provide change for parking meter fees.

Parking Lots



BERNEL SCHOOL PARKING LOT, on 5th, just west of Duff with stalls on both the east and west side of the Bernel School (This lot is legally still known as the U-Save Lot)—This lot has 28 stalls, 16 being located on the east side and 12 being located on the west side. This is a metered lot with a 5c per 60-minute charge and a 5-hour maximum.



FAREWAY PARKING LOT, at 5th and Kellogg—This lot on both the north and the south side of the store, has 52 parking stalls. It is also metered and the charge is 1c per 30 minutes with a 1-hour maximum.



STANTON AVENUE PARKING LOT, one block south of Lincoln Way on Stanton—This lot has 90 metered parking stalls. These meters have a 5c per 6-hour, or a 10c per 12-hour charge with a 12-hour maximum.



DEPOT PARKING LOT, at the west end of Main Street—All 299 parking stalls in this lot are free, the east 134 have a 2-hour parking limit, while the remaining 165 have a 24-hour parking limit.



LIBRARY PARKING LOT, at 6th and Douglas—The 100 stalls available at this location are also free. The east half of the lot, 51 stalls, has a 2-hour parking limit, while the west half, 49 stalls, has a 24-hour parking limit.



THIRD WARD PARKING LOT, south of the tracks, north of Borralls Super Valu—This lot is a gate-controlled lot. It has 72 parking stalls, 29 of which are reserved for "key" rental customers (keys are rented at the rate of \$2.50 per month) and the remaining 43 stalls are open to the public for 10c deposited upon entering this lot. This lot has a 24-hour time limit.



WELCH AVENUE-HAYWARD AVENUE LOT—This lot has 23 metered parking stalls. The north 11 have a charge of 5c per 60 minutes charge with a 2-hour maximum, while the south 12 meters have the same charge, but have a 4-hour maximum.

Note

You are reminded that you are not to remain in a space longer than the maximum parking time for the space. Municipal parking lots provide low-cost, long-time parking for the all day shopper. Metered short-time on-street parking stalls are for the shopper who needs to pick up something in a limited length of time.

If you should exceed the designated parking limits and receive a ticket you may pay the 50c charge, within 24 hours, at the yellow courtesy boxes in the following convenient locations:

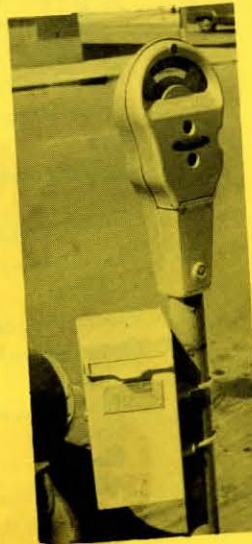
DOWNTOWN

KELLOGG AVENUE in front of City Hall, at Gilchrist Street and at the Post Office.
MAIN STREET, mid-block, both sides, Douglas Avenue to Burnett Avenue.

CAMPUSTOWN

LINCOLN WAY at Stanton, Welch, and Hayward Avenues.
WELCH AVENUE at Chamberlain Street.

COURTESY BOXES



PARKING METER LEGEND

- Poles Painted Silver*—1c & 5c, one hour limit.
- Poles Painted Light Blue*—5c & 10c, 5-hour limit. *No Pennies.* 25c optional.
- Poles Painted Dark Blue*—5c & 10c, 90 min. limit. *No Pennies.* 25c optional.
- Poles Painted Orange*—1c only, 12 min. limit.
- Poles Painted Red*—5c only, 30 min. limit. *No Pennies.* 4 meters across from library—36 min. limit, each penny—12 min.
- Poles Painted Green*—5c & 10c, 2 hour limit. *No Pennies.* 25c optional. Fareway Lot—one hour limit. Each penny—30 min.

The City of Ames has a total of 590 metered street parking stalls within the two parking meter districts. Parking lots provide another 623 stalls for a total of 1,213.

For the complete parking lot story turn to pages 6, 7, and 8 of this issue.

HELP REMOVE THE DOWNTOWN RAILROAD TRACKS

Citizen cooperation will be needed if the City is to implement the program to remove the switch tracks from the downtown area—and at the same time provide additional parking areas for shoppers. So far the actions of the Railroad Parking Committee have been to recommend that the City Council proceed, if the funds are available, to have an outside consulting engineering firm conduct a feasibility study of the proposed relocation of switching yards and the development of off-street parking in the area vacated by such relocation and to suggest that the proposal of Alfred Benesch and Company (to cost \$10,500) be accepted by the City Council to conduct the study. *These recommendations have been approved by the Council.*

Members of the committee are L. M. Clausen, J. C. Schilleter, Arthur Eschbach, John Engeldinger and Hollis Nordyke. Ex-officio members are Mayor Pearle DeHart, Ed Wixon, John Carpenter, Rex Gilchrist and Ladis Csanyi.



GOODBYE TO RAILROAD SWITCHTRACKS!

Another new concept in municipal financing was presented and approved at the June 15 meeting of the City Council. The action approved the recommendations of Robert Sandblom, a Des Moines attorney who specializes in municipal bonds, that a newly-enacted law be used to support a portion of the bond issue to finance the removal of the Chicago and North Western Railway switchyards from the central business district. A new 400-car parking lot is to be built on the vacated land.

The law authorizes the establishing of a parking district in which commercial property can be assessed for parking lot construction. A special assessment of \$340,000 will be made against all but one and two-family dwellings in the area bounding the tracks, with amounts varying in proportion to benefit derived by proximity to the new parking lot.

Included in the overall plan is the widening of the alley just south of the business district into a regulation width street, thus aiding the flow of traffic in the downtown area. Safety, the esthetic factor of improved appearance and the growth of the downtown business area were other factors considered in the decision.

The council also authorized an increase in parking meter rates, an expansion of metered parking downtown and an increase of 50c in the parking fine. The increased revenues from the downtown district will be needed to help pay off the balance of indebtedness.

Estimated total cost of the removal of the switchyards,
construction of new yards to the east of town and
construction of new parking lot \$937,000
Estimated financing figures:
Special assessment to downtown business concerns \$340,000
Balance on hand from parking revenues 323,000
Balance to be raised from future parking revenues 274,000

Total estimated financing required \$937,000



Another Vanishing Beauty

Plan Commission

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

Crystallization of opinion in Ames on the need for adequate planning for the city's growth resulted early in 1930 in the authorization by the city council of a city planning commission.

Creation of a commission of seven members was authorized by city ordinance March 17, 1930, and the members were appointed by Mayor F. H. Schleiter a short time later. Since May 24 of the same year the commission has held regular meetings.

Upon the commission falls the task of replacing the haphazard sprawling, that has been characteristic of American cities, with an organic plan which shall have its origins in intelligent, comprehensive study of present conditions and tendencies, and opportunities for future development.

Under the laws of Iowa, the commission is empowered to conduct surveys and studies, to approve all statuary, memorials, or other works of art in public places, and all public buildings, bridges, viaducts, street fixtures, and other public structures, and to approve all plans, plats, or re-plats of subdivisions or re-subdivisions of land within the city or adjacent to it. No plans for streets, parks, parkways, boulevards, or other public improvements affecting the city plan may be approved until submitted to the commission.

The commission's comprehensive plan for the physical development of the city must be based, the law holds, upon the previously mentioned studies of growth, and present conditions. The commission must hold at least one public hearing upon its plan before adopting it.

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

- 1923 - A zoning and planning commission was set up in July by Mayor Rice with appointment of Roland Wallis, C. S. Nichols, A. H. Munn, F. H. Schleiter, Charlie Ash, A. T. Ervin and A. L. Champlin to serve on it.
- 1930 - First plan commission appointed--J. G. Tilden, Chairman; T. L. Rice, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Hiram Munn, Secretary; Mrs. Dave Edwards, C. G. Lee, J. S. Powers, P. H. Elwood. First projects were street tree care and planting, locating future schools (had School Board Meeting), street widening (5th, 6th, South Duff) and extension of downtown bus schedule to include all of Main, all of 5th to Northwestern.
- 1933 - J. L. Powers was a forward looking individual. 5th Street setback of Tribune Building shows this. Chairman of Plan Commission -- recommended a tree-planting plan for parkings. 600 trees planted at this time.
- Proposed federal legislation on public projects as a depression measure brought about recommendations on Ames projects from the Plan Commission:
1. Grade crossing problems
 2. New road to I. S. U.
 3. Extension west of 13th to Ontario Road
 4. Extension west of South 3rd or 4th to connect Beach and South Duff.
- 1938 - Plan Commission recommended approaches to city be landscaped. Council ordered it. Advertising billboards frowned upon.
- 1940 - Tree Planting Plan suggested by Plan Commission.
- 1948 - Council authorized Plan Commission to prepare plans for orderly development of business sections; parking lots; shopping districts, etc.
- 1954 - Ordinance updating the duties and powers of the City Plan Commission.
- 1955 - Plan Commission published the "Comprehensive Plan for City of Ames." (1,000 copies printed)
- 1956 - City Plan Commission recommends annexation (first since 1947) of 8.86 square miles area around the city.

City Planning Commission (page 2)

- 1957 - Plan Commission recommendations assume increasing power as platting, street status and street planning become more important.
- 1962 - Federal "701" program for Plan Commission to update the Comprehensive Plan in area building, economic factors and future growth.
- 1964 - Don Gilson appointed Plan Director
- 1965 - Federal "701" program completed. Zoning laws updated.



**Ames Has Room to Grow!
Highway 30 By-Pass**

**QUARTERLY ISSUE
JULY, 1965**

PLANNING FOR GROWTH

The City Plan Commission has completed the updating of the Comprehensive Plan. The full report, culminating two years of study, is now available in limited numbers to the general public. The report includes a revamping of the existing zoning ordinances and studies of Ames economy, existing urban patterns, and proposed development of land.



LAND FOR INDUSTRY

One of the facts brought out in the report is the highly desirable site Ames can offer industry. **WE HAVE LAND!** Land is a commodity that exists everywhere, yet industrialists fly over thousands of miles of it in search of just the right site. What make that site "just right" varies with each client. Although each is looking for something different, certain requirements are basic: access, utility services and favorable building conditions.

Ames has the good fortune of being completely surrounded by developable land. Several hundred acres of land situated east and south of Ames meet the industrial requirements especially well. **ACCESS:** Highway #30, Interstate #35, Chicago and North Western Railroad and the Ames Municipal Airport. **UTILITY SERVICE:** Electricity, Water, Sanitary Sewer, Natural Gas. **BUILDING CONDITIONS:** Relatively level topography, Natural drainage to Skunk River, Favorable load bearing capacity.

The optimistic fact of the matter is that the supply of land will increase as more is used. As the City grows, the perimeter increases, thus placing even greater amounts of land in proximity to urban facilities. This is in direct contrast to those cities having limited amounts of land because of natural barriers or because of competition of adjoining cities. Ames is in a position to remain in the land market for the duration of the foreseeable future.

Playgrounds and
Recreation Comm.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION

Community recreation in Ames began in the late 1920's. The early programs were sponsored by various organizations. By 1938 the need for a municipal recreation program was recognized and the citizens voted to establish the Playground Commission and to tax themselves for a municipally operated recreation program. The Playground Commission was appointed by the Mayor.

Each year the program has been expanded and it now includes year-round varied activities for both children and adults. The greatest emphasis is still on the summer program. It is interesting to note that the enrollment in 1950 was just over 3,000 while the figures for 1962 showed double this number. Constantly increasing enrollment, expanding programs and need for increased staff have meant a corresponding increase in budget. The 1963 budget called for \$27,850.

PLAYGROUND - RECREATION COMMISSION

- 1930 - P. T. A. represented by Mrs. Ray McCurdy asked Municipal backing of city-wide children's supervised playground--asked expense money of \$550 to establish.
 - 1934 - Recreation Commission petitioned by P. T. A.
 - 1935 - Summer playground first presented to Council by Prof. G. M. Fuller.
 - 1936 - Summer Recreation Program started. A Recreation Program Committee agreed to raise \$1,000; School Board and Council each agreed to contribute \$500. Voted on July 1937, 280 for and 250 against. Later became permanent with Council support.
 - 1938 - Playground Commission established.
 - 1954 - Ordinance passed updating Playground Commission.
 - 1964 - Kenneth Wells resigns as athletic director of Ames schools and as director of the summer recreation program. To I.S.E.A. position.
- George Gammal, new Ames recreation director. To be employed three-fourths time for recreation work and one-fourth time by the schools. To assist with adult education programs.

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AMES PLAYGROUND COMMISSION



Baton Twirling

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Kenneth Wells, coordinator for the Playground Commission, has held this position since 1940. Under his direction, all summer activities of various groups are coordinated with the summer recreation program sponsored by the Playground Commission. All summer activities are published in a brochure, available free to anyone interested.

In addition the Playground Commission loans play equipment for picnics, parties, celebrations, etc. There is no charge for this service except for lost or damaged equipment. For loan of equipment, brochures or information contact Kenneth Wells, CE 2-5603 or CE 3-1320.



Swimming

MUNICIPAL BAND

SUMMER BAND CONCERTS

Band enthusiasts are sure to find music to their liking at the Thursday night concerts at the Band Shell. These programs feature a wide variety of music, soloists both instrumental and vocal, novelty numbers and dancing at intermission.

The 55-piece Ames Municipal Band, under the direction of Richard Day, produces the concerts during the months of June, July and August. Mr. Day has directed the Municipal Band for 21 years and has been director of the Ames High School band for 36 years.

The Municipal Band also performs for special events, such as marching in the Memorial Day parade.

The Band Shell provides one of the finest music pavilions in the Mid-West. The stage is large enough to accommodate a one-hundred piece band, lighted with more than five hundred colored lights. The stage is completely wired for sound. The Shell also houses an acoustically treated rehearsal room, an office for the director and library room, a large dressing room for special talent and public rest rooms. The entire building is heated by steam from the Municipal Electric Utility plant.

The Band Shell was built in 1936, by the City as a W. P. A. project.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION

The recreation program in Ames can be cited as an example of the many groups working together for the common welfare of the community as a whole. While the budget is under the municipal government, the schools provide playgrounds, rooms, and rest rooms for the summer program. Churches and other organizations coordinate their activities with the summer program.



Marching Band

INIS GROVE PARK



QUARTERLY ISSUE
July, 1962

RECREATION PROGRAM

Community recreation began in Ames in the late 1920's with the establishment of a summer playground at Brookside Park. The program was privately financed. In 1937 the citizens of Ames voted to establish a Playground Commission and to tax themselves for a municipally operated recreation program.

Today the recreation program includes activities for all ages in fourteen different interest groups. These groups are subdivided many times to accommodate age groups. In addition ten playgrounds offer games, contests, stunts, relays, tournaments, drama, crafts, story telling, special days.

Anyone desiring a complete program may obtain one by calling Kenneth Wells, director of the recreation program, or picking one up at City Hall.

The Ames Municipal Band was incorporated in 1935 and is supported by an annual tax levy. The band has a paid professional director, Richard Day, and 50 band members, who are paid a nominal sum for their rehearsals and concerts. The band plays weekly summer concerts on Thursday evenings at the Band Shell, located between 5th and 6th on Duff. Concerts have been attended by as many as 3,000 at one time. The music pavilion was erected in 1935 and is rated one of the finest in the Middle West.



Police

POLICE

The town marshal took care of this department single handed for a long period of time. However, just what he did with any prisoners remains somewhat of a mystery. In 1874 the City Council minutes first mention a "site for a lock-up". This was brought up several times in the next few years. In 1877, the talk began to get serious but in 1878 the talking was still going on. However, in 1879 the "Calaboose" committee was instructed to purchase the two lots where the present City Hall stands today.

Progress evidently was not too rapid even after the site was bought, but in 1881 the committee was instructed to build the calaboose. In 1882 the first handcuffs, leg shackles, and "come-alongs" (twist on the wrist) were added to the equipment of the Police Department, as it was now known. While the town building was built at this time, it took until 1887 to get a "prisoner cage" built within the building.

A police chief and 27 men now handle the law enforcement work of Ames.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police work in Ames evidently was a matter of municipal business from the very beginning of the little village. A town marshal existed prior to the incorporation in 1870.

One of the first items of business for the new town council in 1870 was to act to defray the expenses incurred by the town marshal in a suit brought for false arrest.

The early law officers were charged with enforcing various city ordinances. One such reference in 1871 was about the arrest and prosecution of residents for violating the "stove pipe" ordinance. He also acted to restrain chickens from running at large; chased, caught and identified all horses, mules, colts running at large at night; was responsible for enforcing the dog ordinance and the "no firecrackers" ordinance.

Dogs must have created a terrific nuisance, since they appeared in "court" at council meetings several times a year. Noah Webster's dog, Watch, was the subject of several lawsuits.

By 1874 a "lock up" was needed. For a time a space at the rear of a livery stable was used. From 1874 until 1886 the subject of a calaboose came up repeatedly and finally included specifications for a town hall also. In 1879 the calaboose committee purchased two lots. Not until 1886 did the town hall finally become a reality. In 1887 the marshal had his jail cages.

Tramps were a nuisance and often were put to work on the streets. Various methods of control were devised. The 1882 council minutes mention the purchase of leg shackles and "come-alongs" (twist on the wrist). By 1898 stronger methods of control were needed and council authorized the purchase of two balls and chains.

Police problems increased with the coming of the automobile. In 1917 the city fathers threatened to fire a push-cart street cleaner employee if he "didn't use more care in guarding himself against injury in traffic".

Traffic began to be a problem and the city council wrote a whole new list of ordinances to control it. By 1920 the Chief of Police was authorized to hire four men and auto parking supervision on Saturday nights began. At this time, the Chief of Police had no car, but he was allowed to use the street department car "when otherwise not in use".

During this same period the automobile tax money for streets use to Ames was \$450, at the rate of 10% (Iowa Code).

police department (page 2)

The first 2-way radio communication for the police department was purchased for \$1,300 in 1939. Records do not show when the first police car was purchased, but another car was added in this year.

Today, (1964) the police department is staffed by 30 men. Six cars and one 3-wheeler motorcycle are used. Iowa State University also maintains a staff of 10 law enforcement men. (The first campus policeman was hired in 1910).

Reports to the Iowa Supreme Court judicial statistician showed a total of 554 criminal prosecutions in the latest 12-month period.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

- 1870 - Hint at old difficulties when "town defrayed the expenses incurred by the Town Marshall in a suit brought for false arrest".
- 1871 - Residents prosecuted for violating "ordinance on stovepipes".
Chickens restrained from running at large.
Council members each agreed to visit townspeople about dogs and act as informants and prosecutors on dog violators.
Petition against firecrackers inside the City resulted in an ordinance.
- 1872 - Petition on horses, mules, colts, running at large at night - ordinance drawn.
- 1873 - Mr. Read asked to move his slaughter house outside of town.
- 1874 - Dogs -- terrific nuisance. At least 3 or 4 times each year an order to enforce the dog ordinance was brought to council.
"Ladies of the corporation engaged in the enterprise of suppressing sale of intoxicating liquor." Council voted "to support by sympathy and counsel".
First mention of "site for a lock-up". The "lock-up committee" said the only available space for a jail was at the rear of the livery stable. Building of the "lock-up" deferred for a year.
To cost \$190.00.
- 1876 - Circus in town. Police got \$2.00 for working extra.
- 1877 - October. Calaboose brought up again.
- 1878 - March. Still talking calaboose.
- 1879 - "Calaboose" committee instructed to purchase two lots just north of Methodist Church at the Northeast corner of Onondago and Kellogg. Church was where Smart and Thrifty store is located -- now Margy's. Lot was where City Hall now stands.
Paid \$125.00 for the NE corner lot and \$100 for one just south.
Committee on Jail increased to include a Town Hall.
- 1880 - W. C. Shockley elected City Marshall.
Calaboose committee still acting!
- 1881 - Committee instructed to build calaboose without further Council action.
- 1882 - First handcuffs, leg shackles, and "come-alongs" (twist on the wrist) added to Police equipment. First mention made of more than a town marshall.

police department (page 4)

- 1887 - July - Committee appointed to construct a jail cage for the town building. Completed in December.
- 1898 - Two balls and chains purchased for use on prisoners.
- 1900 - First mention of a plan to hire a policeman. City Marshall's salary set at \$57.00 a month. Had been \$10.00 to \$20.00 for night watchman plus fees for services rendered. Example -- Got \$1.00 each for killing dogs.
- 1902 - Repairs made on locks at City Jail.
Bill Ricketts marshall. \$60.00 month.
- 1906 - F. W. Willey was town marshall.
- 1909 - Ordinance #220 provided food and employment for tramps.
- 1910 - Marshall salary to \$65.00.
I. S. U. asked for one policeman for Campus.
- 1911 - City purchased "six balls and chains" for use of City Marshall in putting tramps to work.
- 1915 - City Marshall and his deputy were ordered "to clean out the hoboies from the streets and stock yard district, also corn cribs and city park." City employed a special night watchman at this time. Paid him \$25.00 a month. A car of rock was procured and a suitable building "for prisoners to serve their time breaking rock."
- 1918 - Salary schedule showed its first motor policeman. Paid \$90.00 a month and all fees.
Council purchased motorcycle and side car for him.
- 1920 - Chief of Police authorized "to hire 4 men and auto parking supervision on Saturday nights began."
Police Chief had no car. Was "allowed to use the Street Department car when otherwise not in use."
- 1923 - Installed Police alarms.
First traffic code established.
- 1939 - \$1,300 spent for 2-way radio communication system for City Police Department. Police car added.

police department (page 5)

- 1941 - Prohibited sales and use of fireworks within the City.
- 1948 - Radio equipment purchased for Police Department -
cost \$2,895.
Orville Erickson appointed Chief of Police - 3 to 2 vote.
- 1960 - Police teletype authorized as linkage with
State Police Network.
- 1961 - Orville Erickson resigned as Police Chief.
Harold Olsan -- New Chief.
- 1963 - Traffic fine raised from \$1.00 to \$3.00 when a warrant
must be issued.

Warren Flora -- detective on police force.

Certificate of achievement awarded to Ames by National
Safety Council for no traffic deaths and progressive
accident prevention program activities in 1962.
- 1964 - Bicycle Safety Program in elementary schools -- Ames
Women's Club, Kiwanis -- handled through Public
Relations Office.

Merchant Police having trouble in getting support from
merchants.

Drop Merchant Police (12-30-64)

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Merchant Police having trouble in getting support from merchants.

Drop Merchant Police (12-30-64)
- 1965 - Civil Service Commission recommended that the age limit for Police Patrolmen be lowered from 25 to 22 years.
Six Policemen resigned from the Police Force since Jan. 1, 1965 - largest number of resignations recorded in one year.
Sgt. Harold Green constructed new fingerprinting device which enables detectives to obtain complete handprint.
- 1966 - Policemen issued a revised set of printed "Rules, Regulations and Policies" to govern their conduct on and off-duty. These replaced the rules which were issued in 1946.

Procedure changed where each Patrolman assumes as much responsibility as his training allows. Officer taking call or report assumes charge of investigation. Also began roll call system where officers report 15 minutes early and are briefed in previous happenings. City is divided into four areas with a patrol car in each area.

Mayor Donald R. Newbrough delegated authority concerning administration of the Police Department to City Manager, J. R. Castner.

Council received letter of resignation from Police Chief Harold Olsan - Council then appointed Arnold Siedelmann as Police Chief.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION

1957 -

First Public Safety Commission named.
A 5 - member coordinate Youth Commission established to coordinate the many group interest and responsibilities of juvenile problems.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Police Department



Round-the-clock protection for Ames citizens and their property is the responsibility of the 28-man Police Department. Working a 40-hour week these men staff three 8-hour shifts. During times of heavy traffic, such as before and after a football game these men are assisted by the Story County sheriff's force, the state highway patrol, the University police force and special student help.

All offenses known to police, and arrests made on same, totaled 42,225 for the 1960 calendar year. This figure includes parking violations. Incoming calls always far exceed the number of contacts made since these can range from lost children to fire assistance calls—which cannot be classed as offenses. August, 1961, could be taken as a sample month with 3193 known offenses, 3193 arrests, 3077 guilty as charged, 114 released by judge and 2 continued.

All four patrol cars are equipped with radio communication. The Ames office has direct teletype communication with the State Bureau in Des Moines and is on a key cities network of 19 stations. The Ames office can also contact the 8 state radio stations on a relay through Des Moines. The facilities of the Bureau, such as the crime laboratory and record set-up are available for use by Ames officers.

Sanitation

SANITARIAN

- 1909 - A meat and milk inspection ordinance was first considered.
- 1915 - Still outhouses. Council ordered one out at 9th and Duff and one in Block 11.
- 1922 - First milk inspection ordinance.
- 1928 - First annual clean-up week. April 30, 1928.
First garbage disposal plans.
- 1931 - Ames Woman's Club asked garbage disposal for the City.
- 1933 - Milk inspection and control ordinance investigated.
Garbage collection ordinance investigated.
City entered into a trial 6-month period for Municipal garbage collection. (Started March 1934)
- 1934 - Milk Ordinance. Ames Milk Producers Association asked inspection of all herds and milk distribution in Ames.
City asked contract with College Veterinary Department.
Dr. Merchant appointed City Milk Inspector at \$800 cost for the service.
- 1935 - Residents protested a hay house and chickens being fed garbage in 2500 block between Hunt and Knapp.
Barbers asked Sanitary Control of their premises and price regulation. Ordinance passed. Restrictions on shaving mug cleanliness included. Hair cut - 40¢, shampoo - 50¢.
- 1938 - Milk ordinance set up.
- 1948 - Garbage disposal problem.
City Sanitarian appointed - Dr. Austin Getz.
\$1500 for veterinary lab tests continued in budget. This was for milk ordinance tests.
- 1949 - Rabies Scare - Cat. Drive to pick up strays and keep pets on leash was begun. Vaccination of pets for rabies began.
Dr. Getz prepared milk ordinance. Passed, June.
- 1951 - Fly and mosquito spraying suggested by City Sanitarian. Purchase of certain spraying equipment and materials recommended.

sanitarian (page 2)

- 1954 - Mosquito Control (spraying) asked as polio control measure. State director of preventible diseases reported mosquito control would alleviate a nuisance but not control the disease. Fly spraying also considered.
- Restaurant control ordinance passed.
- 1955 - Milk ordinance updated.
- 1957 - Fly and mosquito control, here-to-for financed by citizen contribution, added to city services.
- New milk ordinance added 1/4 cent a quart inspection costs.
- 29 signatures declaring dogs a nuisance. Part time animal control officer hired.
- 1960 - Dog leash ordinance put into effect and full time animal control officer hired.
- 1962 - Aerial spraying for mosquitoes -- 90% kill.
- 1963 - First rabies case in Ames in a decade: Skunk (4-24-63)
- 1964 - New garbage ordinance.

Sanitarian (page 2)

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- 1962 - Aerial spraying for mosquitoes -- 90% kill.
- 1963 - First rabies case in Ames in a decade; Skunk (4-24-63)
- 1964 - New garbage ordinance.
- 1966 - Ordinance No. 2140 adopted for vaccination of dogs and cats against rabies. The vaccination may be given every two years instead of annually.

The Council had suggested a change in the dog tie-up law to allow the dogs to run at large in the Winter. Citizen reaction was great, both pro and con.

A change in the barking dog ordinance was up before the Council. This would change the number of complaintants of barking dogs from one to two. This failed a second reading (will not be enacted).

DIAMOND
WHITE
BOND
SHAWSHIRE

CITY SANITARIAN

The City Sanitarian is the guardian of citizen health and welfare in that he is responsible for administering the city and state regulations governing food and drink sanitation, general sanitation, insect and rodent control, animal control (including rabies control), and garbage and refuse sanitation.

Dr. Ralph Mohri, City Sanitarian, conducted 191 inspections of 36 dairy farms and 15 inspections of 3 Grade "A" distribution plants. No diseases traceable to the milk supply were reported during the year. The City of Ames' milk supply continues to merit a rating of EXCELLENT.

The eating and drinking establishments in Ames accounted for 109 inspection trips to 45 establishments. Additional informal and recheck inspections were made also.

Insect and rodent control is accomplished under the SCAT program. Mosquito and fly control are under the two SCAT Scouts hired annually. This program is unique in the United States in that it was a citizen sponsored activity and through citizen action was placed in the municipal budget.



Marland Dass
Animal Control
Officer

The animal control ordinance has been in effect a full year at present. This ordinance prohibits dogs and cats from running at large and has been enforced by the Animal Control Officer. Although annual licensing of dogs is an ordinance requirement, a prime interest from a public health standpoint is the fact that it assures proper anti-rabies vaccination because licenses may only be issued for dogs that have been vaccinated not more than six months prior to date of application. No rabid animals were found in the City this year.

Garbage and refuse complaints are referred to the Sanitarian, as well as complaints on weeds or any other unsanitary conditions.



Dr. Ralph Mohri
Checking for Stream
Pollution—Refuse Control

NEW GARBAGE DISPOSAL ORDINANCE

In the interest of clarification, the following abbreviated version of the new ordinance is included in this issue of the Key.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL. Garbage may be disposed of as follows:

- (a) By delivery to a licensed collection agency;
- (b) By hauling to the city operated landfill disposal area and dumping there, as directed by the custodian;
- (c) By disposal in a home garbage disposal unit;
- (d) By incineration between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. in a properly designed and operated incinerator, for which a garbage burning permit has been issued.

REFUSE DISPOSAL. Refuse may be disposed of as follows:

- (a) By disposal as directed in (a) and (b) above;
- (b) Dried grass trimmings, dried leaves and paper may be incinerated on private property only in such manner that such fires will be safely confined at all times under all conditions;
- (c) Other refuse, except materials manufactured in whole or in part from wool, rubber, leather, or other materials which emit offensive odors during combustion, may be incinerated in a properly designed and operated incinerator for which a refuse burning permit has been issued;
- (d) Incineration as provided in (b) and (c) above may only be performed between the hours of 6:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. and by 8:00 P.M. all fires must be completely extinguished so that no burning embers remain or smoke or gas emit therefrom.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

This ordinance became effective December 1, 1964.

Sewage Disposal
Plant

SEWER PLANT

Along with water and lights, the need for sewers was soon apparent. The first storm sewer was an open ditch along the south side of Main Street. This was ordered in by the street committee. By 1881 the same committee ordered in the first tile sewer in the same location thus closing the hazardous and unsightly open ditch. While other sewers followed, by 1889 citizens were questioning the sanitary conditions of these drains and sewers.

In 1894 Anson Marston, from the engineering department of Iowa State College, was ordered to make a survey and map of sewers for the City Council. He then prepared plans and specifications for an adequate sewer system. (They also paid him \$3.00 per day to supervise the installation.) Today, Ames has 76 miles of sanitary sewers.

In 1903, Anson Marston again came to the help of the City fathers and planned the first sewage plant. This plant was put in with \$2,500 paid from city funds and the rest assessed to users. Today¹⁹⁶⁴ our plant has a fancier name, the Water Pollution Control Plant and has a replacement value of \$1.5 million.

The present situation evolved through several stages. The first plant was east of Duff Avenue. This was followed in 1920 by a more modern plant south of the Iowa State Highway Commission buildings, and finally, in 1943 the site south of the City was purchased for the present plant.

Rates in 1940 were such that the cost was roughly 50¢ per month for a single family residence. Today the cost is based on the metered gallons of water used by the household. The present plant has adequate space for expansion for many years to come.

HISTORY OF SEWER DEVELOPMENT

- 1873 - Street Committee ordered to dig and open drainage ditch on south side of Onondago. First storm sewer construction.
- 1874 - July -- Sewer pipes on Onondago Street (Main). (We assume it was for storm water drainage).
- 1878 - Required a sewer to be laid on Onondago (Main) Street.
- 1881 - May -- Street Committee caused laying of the first tile sewer along Main Street.
- Mention of sewer pipe laid (Block 13) on Onondago.
- 1882 - A street sewer was put under the Douglas Railroad crossing and a charge made for connecting to it. Early residents called it a "water course for drainage of cellars and basements". A connection charge of \$15 per residence was made and each person had to sign a contract "not to abet or aid any person to gain access to the drain."
- 1883 - Council ordered the town Marshall to clean up Onondago (Main) Street so water could enter the sewer. Next a 6 inch sewer was laid on Douglas at property expense - cost \$209.00. No one could connect to it that had not shared cost. Had to lay own tile in to join this.
- 1886 - "Gutter bills" were apparently assessed to property owners at \$1.21 a foot.
- 1889 - General condition of drains and sewers questioned.
- 1892 - Tiles were put in when streets were graded. (Don't know whether this was at crossings or under the streets.)
- 1894 - Anson Marston, Engineering Department I. S. C., made a survey and map of necessary sewer system. He was eventually hired at \$3.00 a day to supervise the installation of these.
- 1897 - Sewer (storm) petition on Clark and on Burnett.
- Had trouble with people wanting to connect water closets to storm drains.

- 1899 - City Attorney was instructed to collect from properties tied into sewer without permission.
- Laundryman Bert Wing allowed to connect his laundry drain to city drain.
- 1900 - Residents voted on extending sewer up Burnett to Sycamore (9th). North Street (13th) ordered drained by storm sewer system. Council set \$25 a lot as mount assessed for storm sewer on Burnett. There was a request from Marion Cupps (Munn Lumber Co.) regarding "fencing and renting of a sewer outlet -- and ownership thereof".
- 1902 - City Attorney C. G. Lee and Finance Committee of Council were instructed to "draw up a scheme for starting a sanitary sewer system. Finance Committee to get options on land for a sewage disposal plant location.
- 1903 - Big storm sewer program begun in this year.
- Anson Marston planned the first sewage plant. \$2,500 paid from city funds, and the rest assessed to users.
- 1904 - Sanitary sewer District #1 established bringing construction on Duff, Carroll, Douglas, Burnett, Clark and Hoggatt (Grand) and Story (5th St.). Cost of \$8,500 was assessed to property owners. An ordinance was drawn up concerning private property connections with the sanitary sewer. "Privies" ordered abolished as nuisances where sanitary sewer was available and it was mandatory that a connection to the sewer be made.
- 1906 - An inspector of sewer and water extension hired at \$100 per month. (G. Wickham)
- An ordinance was provided for sanitary sewers and sub drains. All was assessed to benefited properties. (\$19,709.22)
- 1907 - May -- Sewer installed on College (8th St.), Lincoln(a street running north and south), Kellogg and Carroll.
- 1908 - Sanitary sewer system established in 4th Ward.

sewers (page 3)

- 1909 - Council made it mandatory for residents on West side of Hyland to connect to sanitary sewer. They were using an open ditch.
- 1910 - As late as April, 1910, Council voted to remain a member of the "Septic Tank Association" of the state.
- 1911 - City passed an ordinance declaring "out-houses unsanitary" and ordering sanitary sewer connections made by property owners.
- Sanitary sewer put in along 9th from Hodge to Northwestern.
- 1912 - Council installed sanitary sewers and drains on Northwestern Avenue and on Kellogg north from 10th Street. Storm sewers on Kellogg North (from 5th to 11th) Duff and Douglas -- \$10,806.50.
- 1913 - City Solicitor served injunction on people outside city who were turning sewage into an open ditch running into properties within the city.
- Storm sewer set up for 3rd Ward.
- 1914 - Paid E. H. Graves \$535 for sewage plant location between what is now South 4th and South 5th, east of South Duff. North of the present Jones property.
- 1915 - Extensive storm sewer program, some 20 streets, 60 manholes, and 170 catch basins.
- 1916 - A big year for forward progress in sewer construction -- sanitary, storm and sub-drains. Sanitary sewers were installed on 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.
- 1918 - Ordinance passed requiring sanitary sewer connections. "No more outdoor facilities". Since installations cost, residents had been very slow to comply.
- 1919 - April -- Council moved to spend no more money on presently located sewer plant (south Duff). Plans and specs prepared for new plant at junction of Squaw Creek and Skunk River. This location was never used however.

sewers (page 4)

- 1920 - Plant finally located on 3 acres south of Highway Commission and west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and bonds were issued. Construction completed in 1921. (Imhoff tank, filter bed and sludge drying beds.)
- 1922 - Use of I. S. C. sanitary sewer discontinued.
- 1929 - Additional land for sewage plant purchased south of Highway Commission.
- 1930 - Another period of rapid expansion on storm sewers (1926-1930).
- 1933 - October -- Contract let on addition to Sewage Treatment Plant. Cost \$24,492. Separate sludge digester, heated with gas produced at the plant, and a sludge storage tank.
- 1935 - Council asked P. W. A. assistance in construction of storm sewers in 4th Ward and sanitary sewers at Howard and Wilmoth.
- 1936 - W. P. A. funds for extension of water and sewer mains on North Hyland and Ontario.
- 1938 - 7th Street interceptor storm sewer was a W. P. A. project.
- 1940 - College sewage was being dumped in Squaw Creek and 90 signers petitioned abatement as a nuisance.
- 1941 - New sewage plant considered as a joint effort by City and I. S. C.
- 1943 - January -- 31 acres purchased from Drapers for access road and Sewage Treatment Plant site.

10 additional acres purchased from Wilsons for plant site, and easement obtained for interceptor sewer line to the plant.
- 1945 - Payments set up of I. S. C.'s part for sewage treatment plant.
- 1946 - December -- A schedule of sewer service charges became effective consisting of 10¢/100 cu. ft. for first 5,000 cu.

ft.; 5¢/100 cu. ft. for all in excess. This amounted to roughly 50¢ per month for a single family residence.

- 1947 - June -- Financing Agreement was finally completed between City and State Board of Regents.
- 1947-48 - Construction of an interceptor and outfall sewer from Beech and Lincoln Way to the treatment plant site south of the Highway Commission, then on to the new plant site 1-1/2 miles southwest of Ames and finally to the Skunk River. Final cost \$161,960.
- 1948 - June -- Construction of the Duff and 9th Street sanitary sewer interceptor was accepted; final cost \$77,440.
- 1949 - Sewage Treatment Plant construction contracts awarded. (\$917,275, \$5,465 and \$49,960) 10 acres purchased for Plant. \$250,000 sewer revenue bonds and G. O. bonds sold.
- 1950 - October -- New Sewage Treatment Plant placed in operation. Final plant cost was \$1,021,000.
- 1951 - Unusually large storm sewer program in 1950 - 1951.
- Retirement of Charles Alexander, long-time water and sewage superintendent and guiding figure in the Credit Union movement in Iowa.
- New sewage rental charges began.
- 1954 - January -- Following agreement on flow metering, final payment was made by ISC to the City for its share of the Treatment Plant cost. The total payment of \$470,550 represented 39.62% of joint costs of the plant and interceptor.
- Sale of G. O. Bonds for construction of Clear Creek sanitary interceptor sewer from South Riverside along Squaw Creek, then Clear Creek to Garfield.
- Petition by residents between Duff and Wilson on 9th for flood relief.
- 1958 - Revised schedule of sewer service charges put into effect representing approximately 85% increase in revenue.

sewers (page 6)

1959 - December -- Revenue Bond Sale of \$400,000 to finance NADL sanitary interceptor sewer from treatment plant through industrial area and along Dayton Avenue to NADL.

Clear Creek Sewer completed and placed in service.

NADL Sewer completed and placed in service.

1961 - Gas engine generator unit and electric switchgear for sewage disposal plant approved. \$16,850 bid accepted.

Sewer rental rates for water users outside of the city limits approved. Ordinance establishing these rates:

Water Used Per Month	Rates Per ccf Per Month
Less than 500	40 cents
500 - 1,000	32 cents
1,000 - 5,000	14 cents
Over 5,000	10 cents

Storm drains may no longer drain into sanitary sewers. Sump pumps must drain into storm sewers.

1963 - Huge sewer construction program.

10th Street and Wilson storm sewer argument. Council decided 40% to be assessed against the benefiting properties and 60% to be paid by general obligation.

SEWAGE TREATMENT

- 1903 - Anston Marston planned first sewage plant \$2,500 paid from City funds and remainder assessed.
- 1920 - Considered land for sewage plant. Committee appointed to study creation of a road. Finally located it south of Lincoln Way -- west of railroad tracks -- 3 acres. Bonds issued.
- 1922 - Finally let bids for sewage treatment plant.
- 1929 - Bought Nash land for Sewage Plant (low land).
- 1933 - Finally settled on addition to Sewage Treatment plant. Contract let October, cost \$24,492.
- 1945 - Payment schedule set up of Iowa State College for their proportion for sewage disposal.
- 1949 - Sewage Disposal Plant construction contracts awarded for \$917,275 \$5,465 and \$49,960. 10 acres purchased for City Sewage Plant.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The "Good Old Days" would bring many a complaint to City Hall today in the area of pollution control. The first sewer was an open ditch along Main Street. In 1894, when the town was already 30 years old, a survey and map for proposed sewers was ordered by the City Council. From this, plans and specifications were prepared for an adequate sewer system. By 1903 the first sewage treatment plant was built. This was replaced with a more modern plant in 1920, a process repeated in 1950 with the construction of the present plant.

The present plant is a complete treatment plant serving the City, Iowa State University and the Animal Disease Laboratory, each with its own characteristic waste, and to some extent, with unique and special characteristics. The cost is shared.

Although *overall* this plant is still adequate for additional loads, there are some improvements which must be made in order to keep balance between degrees of adequacy in the plant steps and also to provide for orderly future growth of the community. These improvements will not be of much meaning to anyone who is not a sanitary engineer, but as a matter of record, they consist of converting one existing digester to high-rate operation. More space will be provided for solids drying and storage.

The plant generates much of its own power by using a blend of sewage gas and natural gas. Usually enough is generated to satisfy the demands of the plant and some is sold to the municipal electric plant.

One of the advantages of this particular community is the location in regard to the University. The sanitary engineering staff and graduate students do much practical and research work at both the water and pollution control plants. This has been a tremendous help to the City.

At the end of 1964 the Water Pollution Control Plant had a replacement value of \$1.5 million.

Sidewalks

SIDEWALKS

With the muddy conditions it is no wonder that one of the first items on the agenda of the early City Council meetings was sidewalks. Petitions for sidewalks and petitions to condemn walks seemed to come in simultaneously. The old board walks evidently didn't last very long and became a hazard. By 1886 the City was specifying "brick, stone, cement, concrete or plank", as satisfactory materials and by 1891 the "plank" or wooden walks were ruled out.

With ordinances controlling the sidewalk construction in Ames, petitions, both for and against, still occupy a share of the time of the Council.

SIDEWALKS

- 1870 - Sidewalks on North side of Onondago at town expense. East side on Duff had sidewalks now.
March - Sidewalk petitions - business section to railroad station. Petitions for sidewalk bridges over bayous.
- 1872 - Petition for sidewalks from railroad South on Duff.
April - Spoke on "buying planks to cross a sluiceway on West Onondago (probably in front of hotel) the block West of Kellogg.
- 1874 - Progressed to point where sidewalk fund was put in General Fund.
- 1876 - Churches - Baptist, Methodist and Congregational raising money to put in sidewalks. Church Street is now Kellogg.
Walk put in, in front of Methodist Church on Onondago (Main). Sidewalks didn't last long. Condemned some wooden sidewalks on Douglass. Walk went in in front of Methodist Church.
- 1877 - More sidewalks condemned.
- 1880 - Replaced sidewalk laid on Onondago Street (to grade) - ordered 10 foot wide of 2" planks laid crosswise on the northside only, running from Kellogg to Duff. Property owners paid for it. 6-foot wide walks ordered North on Douglas from Main to Pearl Street (10th).
- 1881 - Mentioned street to new school.
- 1884 - Sidewalk east to cemetery from Douglas.
Cemetery walk by public subscription.
- 1886 - Sidewalk material - brick, stone, cement, concrete or plank.
- 1891 - No more wooden sidewalks allowed.
Property owners had to construct within 30 days. Width 6 to 8 feet on Main.
- 1892 - George Robersen petitioned to put sidewalk in "on the surface of the ground" and not up to the established grade. Sidewalks were in 1, 2, 3 and 4th grade construction. (Whatever that meant!)
"Inner line of sidewalk must be not less than 1 foot from property line."
- 1894 - "Street Committee be ordered to put in bridges at the West end of Story Street and wherever needed." (Sidewalk bridges)
Many ordinances on establishing sidewalks. Specifics seemed to be established by each ordinance.

sidewalks (page 2)

- 1897 - Ordinance drawn to "compel bicycle riders to dismount when meeting or passing people on sidewalk."
"Timber" curbing in front of store buildings ordered to conform with cement walks and curbing.
- 1899 - Another bike ordinance. This one prohibiting riding on sidewalks and requiring rider carry a light.
- 1900 - Five-foot wide sidewalk on Hoggatt South to railroad ordered in. Sidewalks in ever-present demand -- as sewers were almost 60 years later.
Man bid on five pedestrian crossing for Hoggatt Avenue (Grand).
- 1901 - Sidewalks laid on Story Street West from Hoggatt (Grand) to Northwestern.
Sidewalks not always same material. Council ordered in a 4-foot board walk on east side of Lincoln Way from Fayette (11th Street) South to Sycamore (9th Street).
Douglas and Story street walks ordered in.
A "plank walk" 7 foot wide constructed on South side of Onondago from Kellogg to Burnett.
A 4'8" walk from Burnett to Clark.
Petition for walk on Iowa from Clark to Hoggatt.
- 1902 - Plank walk laid on Iowa - Hoggatt to Northwestern.
Street Commissioner instructed to inspect all walks and furnish a list of those needing repair.
Sidewalks 4 feet wide ordered in.
- 1905 - Brick sidewalk (4 ft.) called permanent walk, ordered in on Boone, Oak, Center, Hoggatt, Hanover, Carroll, Duff and Lincoln.
- 1908 - Permanent sidewalk ordered in on Hodge and College.
Set specifications for concrete sidewalk of the future.
- 1911 - Big sidewalk program, about 100 lots.
- 1923 - Largest sidewalk construction program ever previously set up at one time - some 47 locations.
- 1929 - City requested Board of Education (Regents?) include walks on South side of Lincoln Way from Beach to Squaw Creek bridge. This was finally accomplished by Highway Commission and City in 1959.
It took 30 years, Cinder path was used all this time.
- 1949 - Big sidewalk program - construction, reconstruction and repair.
- 1952 - Replacement of sidewalks on Main, from Grand to Duff and on Kellogg from Lincoln Way to 5th ordered.
- 1953 - Woodland Avenue sidewalk hassle.

sidewalks (page 3)

- 1954 - Policy established of property owners paying for tree root damage to sidewalks or remove the tree and city pay for sidewalk. \$28,000 city funds allowed to finance this project. These funds transferred from electric plant projects.
- 1957 - Sidewalk damage due to tree roots caused a policy to be set up that city would remove marked trees, but if removal is objectionable to owner the cost of sidewalk repairs would be assessed to owner. (Much argued policy!)
- 1959 - Lincoln Way sidewalks completed, Riverside to Beach. State legislation to make sidewalk installations a special assessment project slowed Ames sidewalk program as the new law increased costs to property owners.
- 1960 - Snow cleanoff by city of neglected sidewalks on an assessment basis raised a furor.
- 1962 - Sid²walks on South Duff after widening. Sawyer School sidewalk argument took hours of Council time.
- 1963 - Sid²walks ordered in Sawyer School area.

STREETS

Many old pictures show teams with buggys and wagons hitched along Main Street, some hub deep in mud. In 1891 there were 50 hitching posts allowed on Main and complaints came in for more. Today, parking meters and parking stalls still provide a continuous subject for conversation.

Main Street was still unpaved in 1900 and the sidewalks were two or three feet above the road. The first paving of creosote blocks was done in 1910. Today, 50 years later, Ames boasts more than 90 miles of surfaced streets and few citizens would wish to preserve the roads of the "good old days". Of this total, nearly 34 miles are paved inverted penetration asphalt with stone base and concrete curb and gutter; 21 miles of paved concrete; nearly 15 miles of asphaltic surfacing over concrete base; more than 5 miles of asphaltic concrete over rolled stone base; and 22 miles surfaced with rock, gravel or cinders.

The rapid growth of Ames will continue to necessitate a tremendous street construction program annually. Street construction projects are planned several years in advance in an effort to keep up with growth and also to bring obsolete areas up to more acceptable standards. The 1963 construction program for the first time in history, topped the one million mark -- \$1,147,000.

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STREETS

- 1870 - Levied 3/4 million ~~dollars~~ for streets. Graded Onondago and put sidewalks on North sides at town expense. Street East and West running across town graded and a bridge built.
- 1871 - Improvement of Onondago asked "from Methodist Church to Kingsbury's corner" (that would probably be the block between Kellogg and Burnett).
Road tax of 3 mills on the dollar voted. The original street Douglass was spelled in the minutes with 2 s's. Don't know when this was dropped.
Street Committee bought a "plow" and a bill was allowed for "black-smithing". (didn't say if the City used or owned horses.)
Street Committee ordered "to cause all hay and other combustible matter from the streets of Incorporated Ames, or piled in or near buildings on Onondago" to be removed.
Noah Webster (resident of first house within incorporated Ames -- where Adams Funeral Home is today) was paid for road work.
- 1873 - Street Committee ordered to dig and open drainage ditch on South side of Onondago (1st storm sewer constructed).
- 1874 - Kellogg extended Northward to Boone Street.
Moved "Boone Street be opened up and a bridge built at West corporation line and intersection of Narrow Gauge Railroad" (Northbound Spur of Northwest Railroad).
- 1877 - Motion to vacate North Street (now 13th) if a township highway was put in there (p. 314).
- 1879 - Dr. Bradley ordered to remove rocks in the road in 30 days and to pay any damages resulting from being left that long.
- 1880 - First mention of Road Use Tax -- question as to whether to spend it outside corporated limits.
Road tax - 1 mill per \$1 of assessed valuation.
Property tax - 4 mills per \$1 of assessed valuation.
- 1881 - Mentioned street to new school house -- first part of Old Central. Streets Committee laid first tile sewer along Main Street. Citizens Committee attempted to open Clark Street across railroad.
- 1882 - Condemned land for Clark Street.
- 1883 - Ordered Onondago Street (Main) cleaned up by Marshall so water could enter sewer (also back of building on railroad side cleaned). Special prepared curb and gutter on Onondago Street (to be of stone from Marshalltown quarry) Duff to Kellogg.

streets (page 2)

- 1884 - Notice put out that every property owner should clean his alley and the street in front of his property -- if not, the City to do it and assess to him.
- 1887 - "Gutter bills" assessed for putting in \$1.21 per foot.
- 1893 - First effort at cleaning streets were instruction (by notice) "to all parties to clean up alleys and streets within 20 days and keep same in compliance with Ordinance 95".
"Street Committee be ordered to put in bridges at the west end of Story Street and wherever needed." (Sidewalk bridges.)
- 1894 - Found Street Commissioner a kind of powerful job and a special ordinance was written repealing the first one ever written on streets. His bills to be audited by Council.
Many new streets dedicated and opened.
New streets dedicated and opened (April 1894). Hoggatt Street named after the Colonel -- called "H" Street before then -- Grand Avenue later. \$25.00 allowed Street Committee to repair "college grade". Story Street to be "filled". Asked "Motor Line" help. Division Yardage 150 yards each.
- 1896 - Petitioned opening of Clark Avenue to railroad and removal of barb wire fence across it.
- 1897 - First curbing and parking on streets considered.
- 1901 - Hose ordered for street sprinkling machine.
- 1903 - Streets dividing east and west from Crawford, and north and south from Jackson (So. 3rd) all houses assigned a number.
Naming of streets in 4th Ward referred to City Attorney Lee.
- 1906 - Street grading in 4th Ward because of acute problem.
- 1908 - Van Storm and others petition to open Storm Street through to Lynn Avenue. This was accepted if they do own grading of street.
- 1909 - Property owners were permitted to build a crossing across Boone Street (Lincoln Way) at Ridge (Stanton).
- 1910 - Creosote paving put in on Onondago (Main) and Duff to Grand between Main and Story (5th). Then Kellogg south of Main omitted by petitions. Ordered Ames College Railroad to pave it's track portion.
Width of streets -- an ordinance relating to establish curb lines on the Avenues was deferred "until an expression of property owners as to width of Avenues be obtained. Finally "deferred indefinitely".

streets (page 3)

- 1910 - Paved alleys (\$2,767) in blocks 11-12 Original Town. Done by Cole Brothers and assessed to property owners.
Paving on Onondago cost \$51,471. Assessed to property owners (March 1910 Contract).
- 1911 - Discussed purchase of new street sweeper and a building for lodging of sweeper, sprinkler and dump wagon.
Grand Avenue paving. Put forward 4 kinds of paving and it's cost. Bithulithic, creosote block; brick; asphalt and had bids taken for each type.
Grand Avenue to be paved with creosote block proposed cost \$18,010.16 assessed to property owners. Sewer, water and gas connections made. Property owners voted on kind of paving. 13 voted for creosote block.
Businessmen paid for sprinkling Main Street in front of their establishments. Dust bad -- Boone Street (Lincoln Way) oiled from Grand to Squaw Creek.
- 1914 - Boone Street name changed to Lincoln Way to conform across the county.
Knapp and Lynn Streets were graded.
- 1915 - Extensive paving program started for paving on 5th, Lincoln Way, Crawford, Carroll, Duff, Douglas, Kellogg and from Main north on Burnett, Clark and from 6th north. (?)
Petition for boulevard strip through Burnett, 5th to 9th.
Hayward Street was first Haywood.
Discussed paving of Lincoln Way.
A Riverside entrance to College grounds referred to a committee.
- 1916 - Paving let:
Carroll - Main to 9th
Douglas - 5th to 13th
Grand - 9th to 13th
Hodge - 6th to 9th
6th - Grand to Railroad Tracks
Kellogg South - R. R. Track to Lincoln Way
Lincoln Way West to Riverside
Duff - 5th to 13th
Kellogg, Burnett, & Clark
Northwest Grand to 8th
9th - Grand to Cemetery
- Resolution prepared for opening and widening of Boone Street (Lincoln Way) from Hyland West to City Limits.
Baker Street dedicated to City. 30 feet width established on streets. Much paving. Council tried to put in 40 foot widths and were foiled.
Lincoln Way graded from Bourne to Riverside. From 5th to 9th Streets, Duff residents petitioned for 30 foot instead of 40 ft. wide paving and paving on Burnett same as Duff.

- 1917 - Ames had a push cart street cleaner employee they threatened to fire if he didn't "use more caution in guarding himself against injury in traffic".
Discussed Lynn Avenue connecting with Lincoln Way.
Ash Avenue asked paving. Ontario Street named changed to Oakland.
Council had conference with Board of Control over paving Lincoln Way adjacent to college.
Carroll Avenue opened up northward in spite of School Board objections regarding Beardshear School.
- 1919 - Had trouble keeping creosote block paving in repair -- it bulged upward when damp.
Congregational Church asked City to pay for retaining wall as a damage of newly established street grade.
Boone Street (Lincoln Way) widened from Hyland west to city limits.
- 1921 - Paving on Lincoln Way a problem. Lots of protests.
Paved summer of 1921.
Sixth Street extension to I. S. C. was a hot issue. Council went on record as willing to accept a 9th Street extension through I. S. C. land instead.
- 1923 - 7th Street paved from Grand to Northwestern. Northwestern from 8th to 9th.
Beginning of disagreement with I. S. C. on extra road between City and College. The Board of Education in July of 1923 offered to improve 13th Street from Grand to I. S. C. , but the Council rejected the offer unanimously on October 15, 1923.
6th Street extension fight came up and Mayor Rice vetoed on ordinance.
Boulevard stops put at Welch, Ash, Stanton and Lincoln Way.
- 1924 - 8th Avenue changed to Harding, 9th Avenue to Roosevelt, 10th Avenue to Harding and 11th Avenue to Curtiss.
- 1925 - Motion by Judge Stevens to open 13th Street across Northwestern R. R. crossing. Then negotiations authorized for street crossing underneath the railroad to connect Riverside and 6th Street with City furnishing cost of approaches, grading, etc.
New paving for Main Street investigated.
New street flusher bought, Nebraska Buick Company for \$7,654.
First snow removal ordinance passed.
Tried to change name of Ash Avenue to Stalker Avenue (on petition failed).
Burnett Avenue opened and widened 13th to 16th Street.
Big paving program in planning: Main Street; Duff South of Main to railroad; Douglas, Kellogg, Grand.
Grand Avenue established as stop street.
First parallel parking considered for Main Street.

streets (page 5)

- 1927 - Unpaved Ridgewood had a dust problem between 9th and 10th. Paved Grand from 13th North to where City limits ended. First Boulevard, School, Slow and No Parking signs erected. Parallel parking and 1 hour limits established by ordinance. No markings but each car 4 foot from next and after dark a red light required on back of car, and "all must have a device capable of an abrupt sign to serve as a danger warning."
- 1928 - Ordered subway at Riverside to be done by July 1928. Ordered condemnations procedures. Paving program included 10th Street, Duff to Grand and Ridgewood to Brookridge; 13th Street, Duff to Ridgewood; Beach, Lincoln Way to Sunset; Knapp, Welch to Sheldon; all of Ridgewood; all of Orchard Drive; and many streets in 4th Ward (lots of objections -- even took it to the state, except for 13th Street). 9th Street established as a stop street "because of frequent automobile collisions".
- 1929 - 6th Street entrance to Brookside referred to Park Board. On 5th Street widening from Duff to Burnett, all property owners objected. John L. Powers, Sr. finally set his building (Tribune) where all the buildings would have been today if widening had taken place.
- 1929 - Boone Street changed name to Lincoln Way. Lincoln Way had turned North back of the stadium, then to Hyland and West to Ontario. These streets now are continuations of Sheldon and Hyland. Ontario Road received name at this time.
- 1930 - Lincoln Way paved West to City limits. 10 foot strip purchased for widening Hayward from Wesley Foundation and Charlie Miller.
- 1936 - Council ordered Lincoln Way widened by a cinder parking of 10 feet from Lynn to Sheldon, on North side. This was to be used for parking purposes. Underpass voted - passed by slim margin. City to spend \$25,000 plus W. P. A. funds.
- 1937 - Plans investigated with Highway Commission to take care of pedestrian traffic from 2nd Street, leading to Grand Avenue. This was one of the new underpass problems.
- 1939 - Considered closing Clark Street between Jr. and Sr. High Schools. Joint meeting, Plan Commission and School Board held. Finally closed it during school hours only.

streets (page 6)

- 1946 - I. S. C. students asked for traffic lights on Beech, Lynn, and Welch intersections of Lincoln Way.
- 1947 - Traffic became congested at the hotel corner and Chamber suggested bus company find new terminal.
13th Street surfaced, Grand to I. S. C. land.
City policy at this time to require waivers and consent to City installation of all streets and sanitary sewers.
November - Chamber of Commerce recommended action by Council on completing 6th Street to connect I. S. C. and Ames.
Council contracted Board of Supervisors also.
- 1948 - Streets named: Garfield, 20th and 24th.
Council ear-marked \$25,000 for proposed 6th Street bridge crossing the Squaw. State Board of Education, Story County Supervisor's and City signed agreement on 6th Street extension.
- 1949 - Grading of 6th Street extension begun.
Property owners asked hard surfacing of 13th West from Grand to City limits and East from Duff.
Highway Avenue suggested name change to Bird Haven Drive.
Council named it Hawthorne on May 16, 1949.
Project of surfacing East 13th and bridge on North Hyland.
Council met with Board of Supervisors to get help on financing.
Stop and Go traffic lights on 6th and Grand.
6th Street jointly surfaced by I. S. U. and City funds.
Condemnation proceedings began to open Wilson, North from 13th.
Cost \$4,800.00 to acquire right-of-way from property owners.
- 1950 - Requested Lincoln Way to be widened to four lanes through the City from the east and South Duff from Lincoln Way to City limits.
Sent to Highway Commission.
Proposed an east-west extension of 4th St. connecting College and downtown. The street would curve North into 3rd, just east of the Des Moines branch of Northwestern Railroad to run into Duff eventually.
- 1951 - 6th Street paved from Squaw Creek east to Brookridge.
Request for Beech Ave. paving.
- 1952 - Suggested South 4th opening from Duff to Riverside. City to pay all expenses of opening and Railroad to give right-of-way.
\$9,000 spent for street sweeper.
Ross Road name now extended for Locust Street. West Ross Road had originally been called that where it ran east of Garfield.
Council redicated street east of Edwards School and said they would not accept the area until Crane property was plotted and his part of street dedicated.

- 1953 - Lincoln Way paving from Squaw Creek to Sheldon Avenue in planning.
Pedestrian underpass at Lincoln Way and Ash proposed.
College objected.
Duff Avenue widened, 5th to 6th - paid for by Parking Meter Fund.
90 foot parking on Main, Clark to underpass, requested by businessmen.
4th Street right-of-way negotiated.
- 1954 - Property owners on Grand Avenue notified of inevitable widening and tree removal on that street.
Arbor Street opened South Hyland to South Sheldon (South of Welch School).
- 1956 - Traffic ordinance passed providing through streets, restricting parking and regulating driving.
- 1957 - First steps on widening Duff from 13th to 16th opposed. All to come off east side. Council recinded action.
Lincoln Way widening a continuing hassle.
College refuses overpass and set back at Linden Hall.
- 1959 - A \$3,900 overhead business directional sign at Kellogg and Lincoln Way intersection was erected at business men's expense.
Traffic, origin and destination study begun.
- 1960 - Purchased right-of-way for Hazel Avenue crossing purchased for \$3,425 (at 6th & Brookridge).
Who should pay for Ontario Road improvements beyond Board of Supervisor paid paving, was a hot issue.
An objection was filed by Council to 5/8 mill assessed against Ames property owners for secondary road construction. This assessment was legal, but extremely irritating with the state legislature (predominanately rural members) unwilling to divide Road Use Funds more equitably between City and County roads.
- 1962 - Crossing signals for Hazel Avenue installed.
Widening of South U. S. 69 from South Third Street South to the proposed relocation of U. S. 30.
Arterial street plan approved.
Duff Avenue widened from 6th Street to 9th Street.
One-way street plan tried. No left turns. Didn't prove successful.

streets (page 8)

1963 -

Duff widened from Ninth Street to 13th Street.
Lincoln Way widening bid -- \$827,691.
Stange Road overpass and road completed.
South Third and South Fourth surfaced.
Lincoln Way widening dedicated.
Computer operated traffic lights go on on Lincoln Way

1964 -

6th Street and Northwestern widening controversy.
Trees again.
Go ahead on 6th Street widening. Drop Northwestern
based on new traffic counts.
Married student housing of I.S.U. will prohibit extension
of 20th Street to Stange Road.
6th Street widening appealed to Iowa State Appeal Board.
Hearing 5-18-64. Appeal Board rules no jurisdiction.
Accepted dedication of a street to be named Elwood Drive
between Lincoln Way and 6th Street west of Squaw Creek
(from University).
Grand Avenue widening set for summer of 1965. City to
advance \$285,600 to get project underway. Highway
Commission will reimburse city in 1969.
O.K. \$3 million three-year street program.

Streets (page 8)

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O.K. \$3 million three-year street program.
- 1966 - The Council approved the hiring of De Leuw, Cather & Company, Chicago to make a \$26,200 overall traffic study of the City, to include projections of needs for 1975, recommendation and estimated cost of needed projects and design information.
An ordinance was passed on first reading designating Duff Ave. a "Through Street". The ordinance was defeated on Dec. 5.

GRAND AVENUE

- 1955 - Property owners on Grand Avenue notified of inevitable widening and tree removal on that street.
- 1957 - Widening of Grand Avenue from 5th to 13th received 160 petitions against. (Tribune 6-5-57) Council endorsed the widening.
- 1958 - Grand Avenue widened to 24 feet from 13th Street north.
- 1961 - Tree removal hassle. Compromise. Property owners paid additional cost of tunneling under trees to install sewers.
- 1964 - 6th Street widening at corner of Grand caused another hassle--delaying maneuver for Grand Avenue widening.
- 1965 - Grand Avenue widening, 5th to 25th, to four lanes. Highway Commission aided in advancement of funds from city, to be repaid within five years.

Swimming Pool

MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL

On November 6, 1963 the citizens of Ames voted a \$375,000 bond issue for a municipal swimming pool to be constructed upon the site of the Ames High School. This pool was to be an indoor pool, housed in a separate building.

Bids were taken twice and each time they exceeded the architects estimates for an indoor pool. An agreement was then reached with the school board to house the pool in the proposed new high school gymnasium. On April 20, 1965 bids were heard again and came within the limits of the budgeted amount.

Low bidders were Woodruff-Evans Construction Co., Fort Dodge, \$252,950 on general construction; Stroh Plumbing and Electric, Des Moines, \$88,660 on mechanical work and \$15,649 on electrical work.

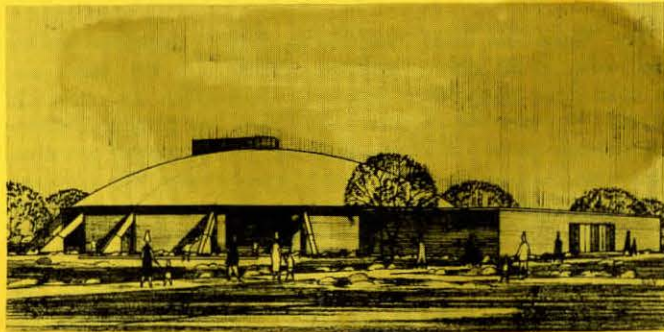
With architect's fees and other costs added in, the total construction is expected to cost about \$373,000, just within the \$375,000 bond issue.

The pool will be used for school purposes during the day and will be open to the public during the other hours. The city and school district arrived at an agreement whereby the city will furnish utility services to the pool and to the gymnasium and the school will furnish heat to both facilities.

On May 4, 1965 citizens voted in a \$1,095,000 school bond issue to finance the new Northwestern elementary school and the new high school gymnasium. Of this amount \$639,400 is allocated for the construction of the gymnasium. The city funds for the swimming pool will be added to this for an estimated total cost of \$1,014,400. Groundbreaking for the pool was May 21, 1965.

SWIMMING POOL

- 1950 - Homewood Golf Course and nearby area offered to the City with the Plan Commission OK.
Park Board said bond issue would be needed.
In May, 1951, Hollis Nordyke from Greater Ames Committee, asked approval for purchase of Carr's Pool for \$42,000 and Homewood Golf for \$60,000 subject to citizen vote.
- 1951 - Special election called on vote on spending \$70,000 for 135 acres of land for recreational area. Would cost .5 mill annually. (Homewood Golf) Failed to pass.
- 1957 - 536 signers petitioned a vote on a city owned swimming pool. Restricted to a \$250,000 expenditure. Later submitted to vote and failed.
- 1963 - First suggestion of a joint city-school project on swimming pool. Telephone survey on swimming facilities shows Ames inadequate. Recreation Commission starts study.



PIONEER EXPERIMENT IN MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

Municipal Recreation Building Indoor Swimming Pool

Ames' pioneer experiment in municipal cooperation is finally out of the negotiation stage and into the construction phase. This cooperative venture between the City and the School will be of interest locally and throughout the state and nation.

After numerous difficulties in getting bids to agree with the \$375,000 municipal bond issue (passed by a 63% majority on November 6, 1963) the Municipal Recreation Building is now under construction. Located on the site of the Ames High School, the building, housing the swimming pool, will be located just to the southeast of the future gymnasium building. There will be corridors connecting the gymnasium to the high school and the recreation building. The major approach to both buildings will be through the student center area.

The City and the School District have agreed that the City will furnish utility services to the pool and the gymnasium and the school. The School will furnish heat to both facilities, thereby avoiding the expense of duplication in heating plants. Maintenance costs are estimated to be paid approximately two-thirds by the school district and one-third by the City. Locker rooms in the recreation building will double as physical education lockers serving the gymnasium.

With school-hour usage by students at the high school and evening, weekend and summer usage by the general public, the pool should be in use 365 days of the year.

Swimming Pool (page 2)

1965 -

School agreed to pay for heating plant and for lockers at the pool. City agreed to furnish electricity and water. Council agreed to proceed with attempt to obtain pool bids for the third time.

Bids opened on swimming pool and recreation building and contract awarded.

Motion made that on June 1, 1965 \$375,000 swimming pool and recreation building bonds will be sold.

Bids sold (\$375,000) for the swimming pool and recreation building to Northern Trust and College Savings Bank.

1966 -

Original date of completion for swimming pool was June 1, but the pool didn't open until June 26 because of a strike of the plumbers and ironworkers.

Mayor Donald R. Newbrough presided at open house at swimming pool.

After opening the pool still had problems since a sewer stoppage closed pool for one day.

Council was asked to give reasons for free tickets being issued and the reasoning behind the fee schedule. The council answered that the fees were determined before the costs could be ascertained. Consideration for revision of the schedule would be done after the costs were known and the free pass practice stopped.

The City agreed to pay 1/4 for the cost of paving the streets as proposed at Ames High School with portland cement.

TELEPHONE

- 1884 - Iowa Union Telephone and Telegraph of Davenport, Iowa permitted by ordinance to construct an exchange.
First telephone in 1884.
- 1896 - Telephone Company asked to remove abandoned poles along Douglas.
- 1897 - Franchise granted to Iowa Telephone Company (given until 1917) 20 years. Not exclusive. Council could grant another. Reserved right to use poles for "police wires" and fire alarms.
- 1898 - Telephones installed in houses of Superintendent and Engineer of Light and Water Plants. These men to pay for use. Another Telephone Company - Boone and Marshalltown "Mutual" wanted to come to Ames. Allowed since their toll line ran through here.
Put to people vote in February 1900.
- 1905 - Iowa Telephone Company to be instructed to remove their lines from City electric poles.

Trees

TREES

- 1878 - Council passed a resolution requiring owners of residential property to set out shade trees.
- 1909 - Discussion, preservation of trees in a new addition referred to Streets and Alleys and Park Commission.
- 1912 - Trees -- Width of Ash Avenue set and there was first mention of tree planting permission.
- 1914 - Park Committee of Council allowed \$250 per year. (No Park Board then.) June, 1914 gift of park (later named Brookside) by J. L. Stevens, G. D. Rowe, R. H. McCarthy and C. G. Lee.
- 1918 - Mention made of a park proposition with Judge Stevens (Brookridge?)
- 1940 - Tree Planting Plan suggested by Plan Commission.
- 1955 - Tree ordinance changes unpopular. Planting guide and prohibited parking area plantings because of utility installation.
- 1957 - Tree Committee appeared to suggest a long time policy on tree removal be set.

Tree surgeons licensed in Ames.

Dutch Elm Disease

- 1959 - Money for Dutch Elm Disease fight included in budget.
Plan of action set up for Dutch Elm Disease treatment.
- 1961 - Dutch Elm disease found in Ames on Paulson Drive.
Ordinance making any diseased Elm tree subject to removal.
Mist sprayer purchased for Dutch Elm Disease spraying.
City owns 8,000 trees.
- 1962 - City testing for Dutch Elm Disease -- 16 cases.

PROTECT YOUR ELMS FROM DUTCH ELM DISEASE

2 Diseased Elm Trees in 1961 } All on
10 Diseased Elm Trees Already in 1962 } private property

The City of Ames has taken every precaution possible to prevent the spread of Dutch Elm Disease. The budget in 1959 provided only \$4,705.21 for tree maintenance and disease prevention. *The 1962 budget provides \$35,600.00.*

The City, alone, cannot control the spread of the disease. *Citizen cooperation is urgently needed.* The yellow booklet on the disease and its prevention was distributed last fall. Extra copies are available at City Hall.

After the outbreak of the disease in Ames, last August, the City Council passed an ordinance declaring diseased Elm trees to be a nuisance. Under this ordinance, homeowners must remove any diseased trees within a reasonable time after receiving a notice in writing. If this is not done, the Council may order the tree removed and the cost assessed to the homeowner.

State law declares diseased Elm trees to be a nuisance.

Let's keep our trees healthy. An alert public and cooperative citizen interest have implemented this prevention program. Do your part in keeping your own trees healthy and by reporting any suspicious symptoms. Remove and destroy any dead or dying wood in your Elm trees.

The City maintains a laboratory for analysis of Dutch Elm Disease. Trained operators are available to do an analysis for anyone within the corporate limits of the City.

(Other cities appreciate our Dutch Elm Disease booklet. Many have ordered reprints—Des Moines has ordered 10,000 copies. The Iowa League of Municipalities requested enough copies to send one to every city in the League.)

Dr. Harold McNabb, city forester, cites the Champaign-Urbana, Illinois area as an outstanding example of the effects of Dutch Elm Disease. The Elm population there was 14,105 in 1950 and had been reduced to 129 by 1961. No control measures were used; but the cities have had to vote more than a million dollars to remove dead trees. Do your part so this story cannot be repeated in Ames! *It is possible to save Ames Elms!*

* * * *

PLANTING TREES?

The City has a guide to help you in the selection of trees. Use it to find the right size, shape and ultimate height you want for all your special tree requirements. **TREES PLANTED IN STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY MUST BE PLANTED ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL PLAN. CONTACT THE CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE BEFORE YOU VIOLATE THIS ORDINANCE.**



Utility Retirement

UTILITY RETIREMENT

- 1945 - Utility employee pensions set up by law. In December a utility retirement board was created.
- 1952 - Sewage Treatment Plant employees asked to be included in City Utility Retirement system. Added by ordinance in August, 1952.
- 1953 - Utility retirement ordinance changed several times to make it more usable.
 - a) In 1953 to encompass absence for military service. (In 1960 taking out funds by employees deposited beyond amount requirement.)
 - b) To straighten out death and disability benefits.
- 1954 - Retirement system for Ames Municipal Utilities completed.
- 1955 - Utility Retirement Board recommended employees go under Social Security.

Water Plant

WATER PLANT

In the early years when Ames was a tiny village the old town pump at the corner of Douglas and Main was the source of all public drinking water and also the source of most of the news and gossip of the day. The old town pump soon proved inadequate for the problems facing the growing village. With wooden buildings and coal oil lamps, the fire hazards were great. Businessmen begged for a line from the railroad water tower for fire protection purposes.

By 1891 the first waterworks system was established. This might seem rather inadequate by today's standards since it consisted of a wooden tower and tank with water mains and hydrants only along Main Street. These first mains were paid for by the abutting property owners. In 1892, the first hose and hose cart was purchased for fire protection. By its use a fire was controlled which could have destroyed property worth more than the entire cost of the water system.

By 1906 a new steel tower and tank, a concrete reserve reservoir, and extensions of water mains throughout the residence district came about through the issuance of waterworks bonds. In 1908 the first mains were laid out to the fourth ward.

In 1964 the water system was estimated to be worth \$1.5 million. At the end of 1963 there were 84.61 miles of mains and 647 hydrants supplied by 6 major wells and two water towers with the combined capacity of 1,750,000 gallons.

WATER SYSTEM

- 1871 - October - Drought -- citizens forbidden to water teams at the town wells-one on Douglas and one on Duff. Any wells dug were to be under supervision of the city. A committee was appointed to locate new wells.
- 1874 - Well put down at Kellogg and Onondago (Main) in front of livery stable.
- 1880 - May -- Discussed getting an artesian well and setting grade level on Onondago Street (probably the second well at Kellogg corner).
- 1886 - Town wells to be examined.
- 1888 - Petition for water works. Other towns canvassed to see their action.
- 1891 - Purchased Nevada windmills and tanks for water works. Made a test to see if jail well supply was inexhaustible.
- Water petitioned by property owners on Onondago. To "put up a tower and tank-secure an engine and put in mains and hydrant," in July.
- Cost of "water works" submitted to voters. \$3,000. 190 votes cast on water tank -- 14 against, in September.
- 1892 - February -- Hydrants and mains paid for by lots fronting on same. Draymen getting water paid 5¢ per barrel for any water carted away and 25¢ per tank. Donkey line paid \$6.00 a month and Frank Allen \$8.00 a month for street sprinkling.
- Man to operate water works pump for 18¢ an hour and look after "water hose trough". Even so, he earned between \$18 to \$28 a month.
- 1894 - Vote to purchase.
- August -- Pumping force at water tank had to be increased to keep tank full and contract let to tighten bolts and to a man to clean tank.

Water System (page 2)

1894 -

Man in charge of pumping, P. C. Compton, ordered to "vacate the Town Hall for exclusive use of City Marshall".

Appointed officers were City Clerk, Street Commissioner, Marshall, Manager of Water Works, and City Plumber.

Elected officers were Mayor, Treasurer, Assessor and Solicitor.

Committees were Streets, Alleys and Sewers, Finance, Sidewalks, Park and City Hall, Water and Fire.

Pumping force at water tank had to be increased to keep tank full and contract let to tighten bolts (to Charles Duntz, carpenter) and to a man to clean tank (\$3.50).

1895 -

Established first water rates (now owned mains and hydrants on Onondago).

ANNUAL WATER RATES:

Barber Shops - Bathtubs, public, each	\$ 10.00
First Chair	5.00
All Others	2.50
Bath Tubs - private use	3.00
Butcher Shops	10.00
Blacksmith Shops (1st fire)	3.00
Each Additional	2.00
Dwelling houses - one faucet	6.00
Offices - one faucet	3.00- 5.00
Photographer	10.00
Printing Offices	10.00
Restaurants and Bakeries	10.00
Stores	6.00
Stables (including carriage washing-- limited to 1/4 inch nozzle)	20.00
Steam Engines (under 10 horsepower)	4.00
(over 10 horsepower)	3.50
Water Closets - public	5.00
private	3.00

If water metered --	Meter Rent - 25¢	Per Month
100 - 500 gallon per day		40¢
500 - 1,000 gallon per day		30¢
Over 1,000 gallon per day		25¢

Water System (page 3)

Rules were set up. Application made in writing. Those not applying cut off from mains. All bills paid by 10th of month or cut off. No furnishing water to other families. Council may inspect at any time.

- 1897 - Old Pump House (back of jail building) be used for hose cart storage. Fire company to move steel cages into jail building so could use City Hall.
- 1898 - Had trouble with people wanting to connect W. C. 's with tile storm drains.
- 1899 - Mayor always gave financial report on electric and water and general funds. A laundryman (Bert Wing) allowed to connect his laundry drain with the City drain. City Attorney instructed to collect from people who had tied on to city sewer.
- 1900 - Water mains extended south on Duff to Boone (Lincoln Way). This began a continuous program of water installations.
- 1901 - Hose ordered for street sprinkling machine.
- Water works ordered to set meter rates for charges.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Taxes: Corp. tax | 10 mills |
| Road tax on Ag. land | 5 mills |
| Grading fund | 3 mills |
| Improvement fund | 3 mills |
| Sewer fund | 1 mill |
| Water tax in water district | 5 mills |
| Electric Light tax | 3 mills |
- 1902 - April -- First meters--question of water meters and rates came up. All consumers of City water were placed on a meter rate with 50¢ a quarter as meter rent.
- 1902 - June -- Old water tank in poor condition--committee appointed to look up new location. Finally repaired old one.
- 1903 - A City Plumber was elected by Council.

Water System (page 4)

- 1904 - C & NW Railroad asked to connect with well last of the city pumping station to use in case of fire.
- September -- Bonded for water works plant \$28,000. Water tower and tank plans and specifications prepared by Marston, in 1905.
- Water taxes for persons living on campus refunded.
- 1905 - Advertised for bids for water tank (5,100) tower, mains (33,000) well pump (1,800).
- 1906 - City issued bonds for water plant.
- Reservoir, pumping station and 50,000 gallon elevated steel tank. (All designed by Dean Marston)
- An inspector of sewer and water extension hired (Wickham at \$100 a month).
- July -- A Water Ordinance was passed regulating rates, use of water and methods of making attachments to water lines. Couldn't run hose during fire alarms (siren sounded so all knew). Some had private fire hydrants at own expense. Lumber yards, hotels, etc.
- August -- First plumbers license law passed in connection with use of water works of city. Also established a rate of C & NW Railroad at 10¢ per 1,000 gallon.
- October -- First water tank removal authorized.
- December -- A water works district subject to tax levy was established. Boundaries names in.
- 1907 - April -- Water put in on College, State (8), Lincoln and Northwestern.
- 1908 - Water system established in 4th Ward. Sanitary System also.

Water System (page 5)

1908 -

May -- Vote on \$15,000 bonds for water works
Ward 1 -- 44 votes cast - 8 of them women
Ward 4 -- 72 votes cast - 68 women!

August -- Tax levied in Ward 4 for water works bonds.

October -- Street Commissioner instructed to fill up the old pump well at Kellogg and Onondago. Council investigated employing a city plumber. Dairy Farm at the college asked for city water.

1909 -

March -- Discussion of a public water fountain.

April -- It seems to have been a practice to let citizens draw water from city hydrants. Now Council ruled no further such use and \$25 a month for sprinkling streets, a 25¢ charge for a tank full for other purposes and that "all hydrant wrenches be returned to the City". Evidently they had been loaned freely for opening hydrant valves.

Placed a water trough for horses at Kellogg and Story (4).

Extended water mains south on Ridge to corporate limits.

Fire -- Iowa State College was granted connection to water main on Boone for fire purposes.

Ordinance -- Council required water, sewer and gas mains connected before permanent paving of street. "Just like they do today".

Water connection allowed to Iowa State Dairy Farm.

1910 -

First mention made of "borrowing" Light Plant funds for a well pump and accessories and repaid when available.

1911 -

Council ordered that if light and water bills became 60 days delinquent, facilities would be cut off.

Water mains being extended.

Drinking fountain in at Kellogg and Main.

Water System (page 6)

- 1911 (con't) Water use -- Business men paid for sprinkling Main Street in front of their establishments.
- Drinking fountain put in at corner of Welch and Boone (now Lincoln Way) in 4th Ward.
- 1912 - Supt. of Water \$300 per year (Combined electric and water - \$1,500 total)
- Council installed fire hydrants and water meters on college grounds.
- Water mains laid on 9th, Grand to Northwestern.
- Water mains laid on Kellogg, 9th to 14th.
- 1916 - Signs of changing times -- Horse water fountain removed from intersection of Kellogg and 5th Street and put at intersection of Des Moines and East 3rd.
- 1917 - Water mains laid through new cemetery.
- In this year both light and water service petitioned outside corporate limits.
- 1919 - Established water works ordinance. Among other things all water passing through meter charged for whether used or wasted.
- 1923 - Special election on extending city water works. 1450 ballots were cast and all but 44 were pro. Yet issue failed because there was not a proper percent of voters of last election.
- 1924 - City began to furnish water to residents of University area.
- 1926 - City Library declared exempt from charges for electricity and water. Library asked further aid by tax levy.
- 1927 - Water filtration plant ordered (to cost \$35,000 just to take Fe out).
- 1928 - Private fire hydrants were permitted connected with city water mains for lumber yards, stores, hotels, etc. if owners laid pipes and installed hydrants for hose. To be used for fires only and water furnished by city.

Water System (page 7)

- 1928 (con't) First water regulating ordinance passed. Rates established and water softening began.
- 1929 - July -- "Safe Water" signs allocated to Ames by Iowa State Department of Health saying they "considered it (Ames Plant) one of the better water plants in the state".
- 1931 - City Manager Ames presented detailed studies for the construction of an entire City water softening plant. Initial expenditure, \$30,000 and estimated \$10,000 annual operating cost. Paid for by increase in water rates. Contract let in August, 1931.
- 1932 - City bought land for water sludge pits from Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (east of water plant).
- 1935 - WPA dollars used for extension of water and sewer mains on North Hyland and Ontario Street.
- Council asked WPA assistance for construction of tank, cooling tower, etc. for Water Plant expansion.
- 1940 - Addition to Water Plant.
- 1945 - May -- Water chlorinated. Chlorinator bought for \$1.050.
- 1947 - Well for some kind of fire protection dug at airport since old one had gone dry.
- 1948 - Lime pit at East 5th declared filled by water deposit. New land to be bought.
- 1951 - Lincoln P. T. A. asked for flourine in City water -- first action. Welch and City P. T. A. Council joined two weeks later. Dental Society approved.
- April -- Water rates came up for re-adjustment and water plant expansion in the amount of \$669,440. Rates gave around \$50,000 additional revenue.
- July -- New water and electric rates set.
- \$500 per acre paid for land for lime pit (Geo. Robertson) abutting Munn land previously used.

Water System (page 8)

1952 -

Bids for sewer, water and street lighting installations for Lincoln Way received. Amounted to \$8,105.

June -- Water Plant construction connected new wells to the plant. Rates increased. \$14,450 awarded for a new well (in July).

New city well put in on 25 sq. ft. in alley owned by Griffith Coal and Feed Company.

1953 -

City Council Water Committee (DeHart and Griffith) recommended halt in water treatment plant expansion due to finances. Thought rates should not be raised.

April -- Water Plant improvement come in the form of a bond issue for:

1. Main distribution trunk lines
2. A 2 million gallon ground reservoir
3. New booster station on Squaw Creek

1954 -

Council decided that water main extension expenses to new subdivisions in city should be paid by builders. An ordinance on this was put on the book in September, 1954.

A 2 million gallon ground storage reservoir added.

November -- Ordinance established water rate outside city limits. Ordered that it be double charge.

1955 -

An ordinance appeared on the books concerning installation of air conditioners - because of large amounts of water used.

1956 -

One square acre of land from Edward Morris farm was purchased for the new 24th Street water tank. Included by separate contract was an agreement to furnish the farmstead with water.

Hearing held on Water Plant expansion.

1957 -

City water fluoridated.

New water mains laid to cemetery.

Water System (page 9)

1958 -

The subdividers developed a "hold-out" policy on water connection fees, in retaliation for requiring utilities, paving, etc. done in plated areas before acceptance by the city. Protests by attorney and builders were continuous, but met by a firm policy of "no money budgeted".

3/4 million gallon 24th Street water tank put into service, June 1, with informational releases to the public on what the increased pressures might do to older house pipes. Residents were most cooperative in following direction.

August -- Special big user water rates were set up. Brought about by U.S.D.A. Lab needs.

\$55,000 water plant expansion report made (as a result of a study) that would give 4-5 m.g.d. instead of 3 million gallons a day.

Old water tank near the water plant dismantled.

1959 -

Location of a new well for supplying water to the city, came up after phenol from old manufactured gas plant polluted city water.

Continued pressure to remove fluorides from city water.

Water line to NADL -- contract let.

1960 -

Old tank removed completely.

1961 -

Construction of new high service pumping station with three turbine pumps and a transmission line to the new wells and to a new elevated water storage tank.

Construction of a one million gallon elevated storage tank to replace 200,000 gallon tank in 4th ward built in 1924.

Commercial users allowed to make one connection and then distribute within the operation.

1962 -

Treatment plant capacity doubled. New high service pumping station was built one block east of the plant. Two new wells, important distribution mains, and one-million gallons elevated storage tank at west boundary of Ames Ontario.

Water System (page 10)

1962 -

Total water expansion bids \$469,399.

Lee B. Backsen, graduate assistant at I.S.U. geology department to study the "Source, distribution and movement of water that serves as the municipal supply," at a cost of \$3,940. Water superintendent Harris Seidel said such a study never has been made.

1963 -

Water Plant open house on new improvements.

Harris Seidel, president of Water Pollution Control Federation.

1964 -

William Foster, editor of the American City Magazine, presents a Leadership Award to Ames based on publicity in promoting Outdoor Remote Read Water Registers.

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1965 -

A 5-year proposal for water distribution system improvements presented to the Council by City Manager.

Capacity of well No. 5 at Sixth St. and Carroll Avenue has declined although it had been the best in yield since 1948. City making attempt to restore it.

Council authorized City Manager to purchase 25 acres of land in the Water Plant area at \$615/acre.

Contract awarded to H & F Builders (bid of \$60,905.45) for Water Distribution Program #1 for 1965.

Total demand of water for 1965 was up 11% over 1964. On average day 2.6 million gallons pumped, compared with 2.3 pumped in 1964. Pumped 3.94 million gallons on peak day. Total million gallons pumped for year was 934.

1966 -

Council awarded contract for No. 9 well to Layne-Western Company for \$15,650 to be located at 7th and Duff. The well is to be drilled in November.

Construction on the well began November 1 at Seventh and Duff.



AMES MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

The Ames Municipal Water System was the first of the municipally owned utilities. The old town pump at the corner of Douglas and Main was the source of the first "public" water supply. This sufficed for nearly 30 years. In 1891 the first real waterworks system was established. At that time the entire system consisted of a wooden tower and tank located at the present site of the City Hall. Water mains and hydrants were laid along Main Street and assessed to the abutting property owners.

Today the system is estimated to be worth in excess of \$1.5 million. The system has expanded as the town has grown. The 1962 expansion program provided several new wells, a new pumping station, a new elevated storage tank and numerous improvements at the plant. The major element of this expansion was the increase in plant capacity to a little over 7 million gallons a day capacity, about double the present peak load. This is softened, filtered water with fluoride added, also iron free. While this is of prime importance to the citizens of Ames, it is also of prime importance to industry considering Ames as a possible location. The City is able to provide both quality and quantity to meet the highest expectations of industry.

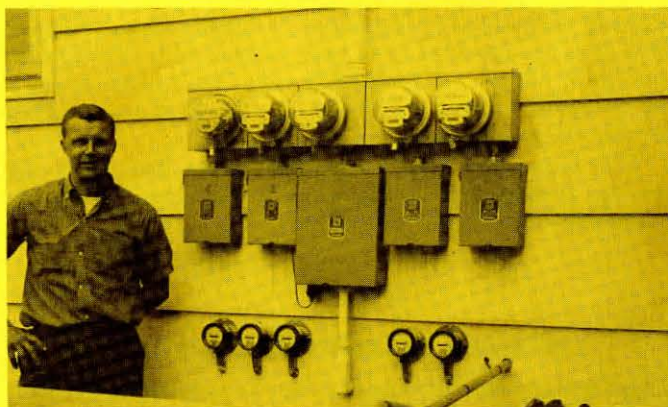
To keep up with the projected growth of the City and the corresponding increase in water usage, several new wells will be added in 1966. This will bring the supply situation into balance with the capability of the treatment plant.

Ames is blessed with an unusually adequate water supply. To date, this ground water source has been unaffected by seasons, drouths or any demand put to it.

GOOD NEWS FOR HOMEOWNERS! The REMOTE READ WATER METERS are still available at *no cost to the homeowner* and now something new has been added to make this bargain even better. The homeowner, or for that matter, anyone, can now install these devices subject to the inspection and approval of the City Water and Meter Department.

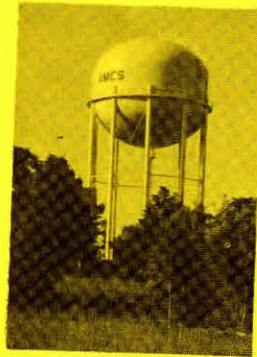
The meters are a convenience for everyone concerned. What with the gas and electric meters usually installed outside of the home, the water meter is often the only reason a meter reader has to enter the home. The outside installation means an advantage to the water department also, since it speeds the job of meter reading, saves extra steps and estimated bills are eliminated.

For further information call Eugene Christenson, Water Meter Department, 232-6210.



Remote read water registers can be installed anywhere, single residence or multiple residence. For further information call Eugene Christenson, Water Meter Department, 232-6210.

WATER PLANT EXPANSION



New 4th Ward Water Tower
1,000,000 gallon capacity

The \$675,000 expansion program for the Municipal Water Utility is scheduled for completion in 1962. The new water tower in the 4th Ward will have a million gallon capacity and will provide additional pressure, storage and fire protection for the residents in the area.

Along with two new wells, well house and meter pit for the wells, a high service pumping station, and a new clarifier basin, this will expand the actual treatment capacity for the Water Plant from 3 million to 6 million gallons per day.

With the new cooling tower added to the Municipal Electric Utility giving additional capacity to that plant, Ames will be able to provide ample services for the rapidly expanding population and for annexation areas.

An open house will be held to enable citizens to see the completed Water Utility expansion project. The anticipated date for this event is early in January. Watch local publicity for the exact date and plan to attend!



Harris Seidel
Superintendent Municipal
Water and Sewer Utility



"Bob" Johnson
Assistant Superintendent
Municipal Water and Sewer
Utility

ZONING BOARD

1959 -

Zoning Board decisions brought differences of opinion between the board and City Administration. A meeting was set to discuss mutual problems.

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- 1965 - Public hearing held on proposed zoning ordinance. All material referred to the Plan Commission for study.
Ordinance #2109, new zoning ordinance, adopted (Dec. 21, 1965)
- 1966 - Zoning ordinance amended to include a filing fee of \$7 for appeals to the Zoning Board of Adjustment.
Ordinance passed providing for adoption of building code of International Conference of Building Officials (by reference) as City Code.
Building code will be contained in two volumes published by the building officials group.

HISTORY

- 1876 - June -- Presented to Council that "a centennial history of the town be prepared".
- August -- Bill of \$20.00 allowed to C. E. Turner for preparation of history. Sold at 10¢ a copy.
- 1938 - Sons of American Revolution asked that Dr. A. B. Maxwell be appointed as City Historian, with Harvey Taylor and Harry Brown. Later he was appointed Historian and Utility Clerk at \$75.00 a month.
- 1941 - Council asked City Library staff to write a history of Ames. Apparently one was started.

Adult Education

ADULT EDUCATION

1934 -

P. T. A. Committee began work toward Adult Education. Started by Federal Government as a relief measure for unemployed teachers. Under Superintendent Davis' supervision, a house to house canvass was made to determine what subjects most likely. Directed to unemployed young people. Asked city for light and water. Fieldhouse free.

Dogs

DOGS

- 1870 - April -- First ordinance drawn concerning dogs. A tax voted on them.
- 1871 - March -- S. B. Farwell left town with money he collected on dogs. Later minutes said he returned the money to Rainbolt.
- May -- Council each agreed to visit townspeople about dogs and act as informants and prosecutors on dog violators.
- 1874 - Dogs! They were forbidden "to raiding and jumping on cans," ordinance to be enforced.
- Dogs must have been a terrific nuisance. At least 3 or 4 times each year an order to enforce the Dog Ordinance was brought in the minutes.
- Bill of \$5.00 was allowed for killing and burying 2 dogs.
- 1880 - December -- Tax paid on 24 dogs. Each dog's name listed: Heck, Jr, Gip, Fly, Sailor, Ponto, Watch (Noah Webster's dog), Blucher, Fan and Cap.
- 1898 - First ordinance drawn up "to control or suppress dog nuisance" and dog pound for strays (in back of city jail) to be prepared.
- 1905 - Dogs were cremated at light plant when killed by police.
- 1933 - Petition on dog damage to gardens, vegetables and lawn. City Attorney ordered to outline a legal form concerning this.
- 1962 - Pets to be kept out of grocery stores.

Newspaper
Annexation - Census

NEWSPAPER

- 1892 - Intelligencer
 Times
- 1932 - Ames Daily Tribune and Weekly Milepost.

ANNEXATION

- 1892 - First record of annexation, December 31, 1892. No court
 action.

CENSUS

- 1893 - April - First town census.

Bridges

BRIDGES

- 1870 - Petitions appeared frequently for bridges over bayous - one at the intersection of Grant and Sherman Street. (These were sidewalk bridges apparently.)
July - Street East and West running across town graded and a bridge built.
- 1871 - Man in Marshalltown (Wm. Bing) asked damages for bridge accident over Skunk River of his carriage, family, self and horse. \$20.00 was given to him.
August - Drew up \$100.00 coupon bond and contacted bankers to sell it to pay for bridge over Skunk River on Nevada Road.
- 1872 - First mention of stone abutments on a bridge.
April - They spoke of "buying planks to cross a sluiceway on West Onondago" - (probably in front of hotel - a block West of Kellogg).
- 1874 - Moved "Boone Street be opened up and a bridge built at West corporation line and intersection of Narrow Gauge Railroad (North-bound Spur of Northwest Railroad).
- 1908 - City constructed first concrete bridge over Squaw Creek. County paid half.
- 1911 - Concrete bridge put in on Boone Street in 4th Ward. (West of Welch intersection.)
- 1917 - Voted to put bridge across 6th Street on Squaw Creek.
- 1945 - 30 petitions for pedestrian bridge over Squaw Creek to I. S. U..
- 1948 - \$25,000 for proposed 6th Street bridge over Squaw. City Share.
December: Contract for Squaw Creek bridge over Squaw finally let at \$87,860.98.

OUTDOOR METER READING

Would you like to have your water meter read *outdoors*—without the meter reader entering your home or basement?



Dean Crowe
installing outdoor water meter

It is now the practice for

- electric meters to be installed outdoors;
- gas meters to be installed outdoors;
- however, water meters *must* be installed indoors because of the freezing problem.

It is now possible to carry the water meter reading to a separate register mounted anywhere on the *outside* of your home; probably right beside the electric meter.

This outdoor register is an advantage to the water department; it speeds the job of meter reading, and saves extra trips.

It is also an advantage to you, the customer; it ends the need for entering your home to read the water meter. No more estimated readings or bills; no more keys to furnish; no more cards left, or calls to learn when you can be home for a reading.

The Cost:

- the outdoor register, costing \$20, will be furnished by the City at its expense.
- the installation cost, consisting of wiring and labor, is all you pay.

The outdoor register can be installed either on an existing water service, or during construction of a new home. For further information, please call Harris Seidel or Dean Crowe, City Hall, CE 2-6210, or your electrical contractor.



SISTER CITY PROGRAM

1966 -

The Ames City Council passed Resolution No. 4816 extending an invitation to the City of Loja, Ecuador, to become a "Sister City" with Ames.

Vicente Burneo, President of the Municipal Council of Loja, Ecuador, visited Ames.

A communication was received from the Mayor of Loja, Ecuador, inviting the Ames City Council to attend a festival in Loja on December 8.

Mayor Newbrough was asked to appoint a citizens' committee to work toward finding common links between Ames and her Sister City.

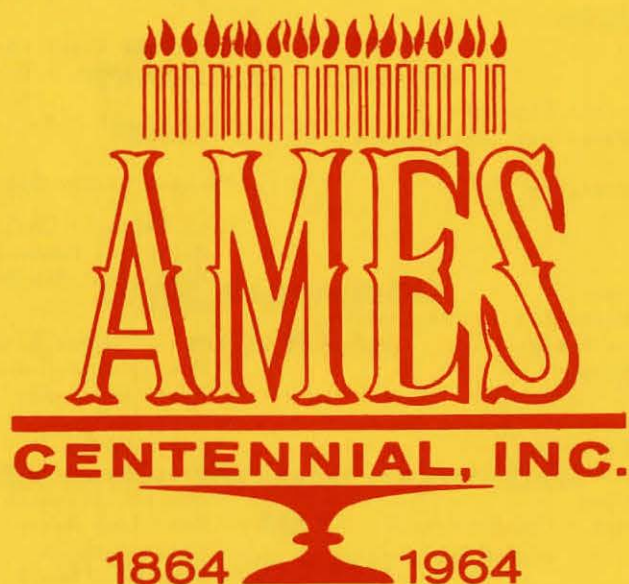
Mayor Newbrough appointed Warren Sargent as the Sister City Coordinator.

Mayor Newbrough, Councilmen R. G. Pasley and Ray Fisher, along with Warren Sargent and their wives visited in Loja for several days.

The Ames City Council thanked the City of Loja, Ecuador, for a cordial reception given the visitors from Ames to Loja and passed a resolution inviting representatives of the City of Loja to visit Ames in May, 1967.

The Ames Centennial Corporation

Official Program



Centennial Celebration

September 10 - 11 - 12 - 13

Ames, Iowa

The Ames Centennial Corporation

Corporation Officers

V. Pat Heaton - President
Howard Nickey - Vice-President
Byrl Houck - Treasurer
Mrs. Jean Buck - Secretary

Board of Directors

V. Pat Heaton Rev. LeRoy Burroughs
Byrl Houck Dorothy Shrader
Howard Nickey Verle Burgason
Dean Knudson Arthur W. Walsh
Pearle De Hart Jean S. Buck

Executive Committee

Conrad Stephenson - General Chairman
Montimer Goodwin - Headquarters Chairman
Max Conn - Treasurer
Mrs. Thelma Nowlin - Secretary

Revenue Division

John Greenwood - Chairman
 Historical Program Chairman - J. Greenwood
 Members - Dick Van Voorkt
 Roger Erwine
 Carolyn Jones
 Novelties Chairman - Arthur Oslund
 Members - Roger Carlisle
 Al Batman
 Tex Carter
 Concessions Co-Chairmen - Dan Kreiger &
 Dick Roberts

Insurance Committee

A. B. Knapp - Chairman

Fireworks Committee

Ted Tedesco & R. Friedrich - Co-Chairmen

Operating Capital Committee

A. W. Walsh - Chairman

Decorations Committee

Glenn Olson - Chairman
 Members - Theresa Chicilo
 Forest Christenson

Spectacle Ticket Division

Mrs. George Hegstrom - Chairman
 Members - Mrs. Ben Buck
 Mrs. William Baird
 Mrs. William Bliss
 John Nutty
 Dr. Jim Buck

Publicity Committee

Mrs. Keith Landon - Chairman
 Press Release Chairman - Rod Riggs
 Radio & TV Chairman - Gregg Rouleau
 Distributive Chairman - Jim Hoffman
 Special Project Chairman - Gladys Meads

Hospitality Division

Mayor De Hart - Clinton Adams - Co-Chairmen
 Member - Gladys Meads
 Dignitaries & Guest Committee - Hospitality
 Committee
 Pioneer Event Chairman - Gladys Meads
 Members - Harvey Taylor
 Alice Thomas
 Traffic & Safety Chairman - Thomas Lyttle

Special Events Division

Dick Axtell - Chairman
 Merchants Promotion Chairman - Art Ketelson
 Historical Windows Chairman - Dr. Matt Daine
 Members -
 Mrs. Vincent Anderson Mrs. F.H. Logsdon
 Mrs. George Bowman Mrs. Paul V. McMahon
 Sandy Brintnall Glen Miller
 Farwell Brown Mrs. Margaret Morris
 Oriet Clark Jake Neff
 Mrs. Pearle De Hart Mrs. Harry Schmidt
 Orville Erickson Bernard Slater
 Mrs. Jack Hansel Mrs. Bill Sowers
 Lewis Hawkins Mrs. Earl Spencer
 Mrs. Byrl Houck Mrs. Jim Triplett
 Mrs. Lyle Jay Mrs. Phil Walters
 Lloyd Kurtz

Parades Co-Chairmen -

Wendell Allan & Parry Dodds
 Members -

Fritz Munn Tom Lyttle
Alex Edwards Dr. Lokken
Ernest Johnson Jon Morgan
Dr. Jim McClean Bill Thieman
Roger Alley - (Dignitaries)
George McBride - (schools)
Arthur Riley - Farm Groups
Music Chairman - Richard Day - Chairman
Special Days Chairman - Gladys Meads
Pioneer Picnic Day Chairman - Harvey Taylor
Faith of Our Fathers Day
 Chairman - Mrs. Julius Black

Spectacle Division

Dorothy Shrader - Chairman
 Scenario & Title Chairman - D. Shrader
 Members - Mrs. Richard Pohl
 Mrs. Fred S. Hopkins, Jr.
 Mrs. Louis Schierman
 Mrs. Art Lucht

AMES CENTENNIAL INCORPORATED

PRESENTS

"A STORY IN STORY"

A ROGERS PRODUCTION

**Directed and Choreographed
by**

JOSEPH COLE SIMMONS

"A Story In Story" is based on historical fact. Certain changes have been made to meet the demands of staging and for dramatic effect.

Properties

ACTORS, INC.

Technical Director

RALPH BORCK

Wardrobe Supervision

JAYCETTES

Audio

CECIL CLINGAMAN

House Manager

JOHN C. Mc NEE

I S U Coordination

DR. ALVIN EDGAR
EVERETT BARTELS

Audio Supervision

MEL HAAS

Set Construction

AMES HOME BUILDERS
ASSOCIATION

**Spectacle Division Supervised
by**

DOROTHY SHRADER

Production Staff

Stage Managers.....	Kathie Epstein and Jodie Shearer
Spotlights.....	Bill Heaton, Alan Anderson, Dave Millard and Don Sprague
Audio Coordination.....	Mel Haas
Audio Engineer.....	Cecil Clingaman
Scenario Material.....	Dorothy Shrader, Marjorie Pohl, Pat Hopkins, Mildred Schierman and Ann Lucht.
Properties.....	Joy Bartell, Mrs. John Mason, Mrs. Paul Moyer, Dr. Will Jumper, Mrs. Jack Horowitz, Ruth Drexler.

Narrators

Larry Akin
Adelaide Shaw
Ann Fellingner

Marjorie Pohl
Joe Bierce
Don Bradley

Principal Actors

Wayne Knott
Bob Strachan
Warren Clark
Kathy Burnet
Don Randall

John Brown
Randy Jones
Don Wright
Karin Everson
Becky Kelsem

Benny Best
Sylvia Levine
Leroy Everson
Lila Hilbert
Mike Turner

Marilyn Holdredge
Betty Hunter
Diana Dowell
Earl Wright
J. Ben Buck

ORGANIZATIONS

Cross Trailers
Noon Lions
Rebekah Lodge
GSA No.80, 178,228
Brownies
Soroptimist

Twentieth Century
Wa-Tan-Ye
D. A. R.
Inter-Church Council
Beta Sigma Phi
Chamber of Commerce

Rotary Club
Campfire Girls
BSA No.169
Horizon Club
Bluebirds
Rainbow

B. & P. W.
American Legion Aux.
Golden Agers
Kappa Delta Phi
American Legion
Ames Woman's Club

Newtimers

SPECIAL THANKS

City of Ames, Iowa State University, Northwestern Bell Telephone, Ames Daily Tribune, KASI, WOI-TV, Fritz Munn, Joy Bartell, Harold Brody, Art Lloyd, Bill Shrader, Amy Dale, Robert S. Orr, Schoenemans, Carr Hardware, Eschbach's, Nim's, Fastco Drugs, Marian Lokken, Martha Russell, Orning Glass, Skateland, Mrs. Arthur Francis.

ACT ONE

SCENE 1: THE OVERTURE

Trumpeters, Dancers, Baton Twirlers, and Flagbearers present a Panorama of Pageantry surrounding Story County's Favorite Daughters.

TRUMPETERS: Karin Everson, Grace Everson, Joan Rogness, Chele Raun, Mary Peterson, Roberta Moorman, Cathy Scott, Marilyn Kline.

BATON TWIRLERS: Jannice Miller, Gay Renee Niemann, Toni Linder, Karen Hull, Marge Stohlmeyer, Peggy Shadle.

KICKLINE: Wanda Chaffin, Carolyn Osland, Janet Hague, Muriel Foreman, Margaret Gossard, Janet Peterson, Sue Wickersham, Marie Schaller, Polly Peterson, Margaret Fung, Nancy Roelofsen, Carolyn Tevebaugh.

FLAGBEARERS: Karen Heffron, Barbara Messenbrink, Karyl Boyd, Marth Lovely, Marla Stritzel, Patty Swenson, Denise Stritzel, Beth Weiser, Judy Kleinschmids, Terry Jackson, Gretchen Ekberg, Beverly Nilsson, Janis Hiserote, Lorrie Aho, Susan Pommering, Susan Scott, Beth Ann Spear, Candy Kindermann, Kay Skrdla, Kristine Fritsch, Pat Forsythe, Janice Kiser, Kathy Kiser, Diane Fitz, Diana Dowell, Mary Everson, Kathleen Finnegan, Mary Kay Burns, Sandy Swan, Rita MacBride.
Doug Pyle, Mark Lee, Jeff Jutting, Mike Lee, Tim Brown, Dennis Pyle, Wayne Cameron, Doug Franz, Mark Gatherum, Gary Owen, Bob Heaton, Don Hart, Ron Cox, Todd Boden, Scott Wessman, Bruce Buck.

SCENE 2: THE BEGINNING The Stage Manager has a Production Problem already.

STAGE MANAGER: Wayne Knott
MAN IN THE TUB: Bob Strachan

SCENE 3: MY UNCLE BACK EAST

Character sketches of L.Q. Hoggatt and Cynthia Duff are drawn as we hear the background concerning our founding.

L.Q. HOGGATT: Warren Clark, CYNTHIA DUFF: Kathy Burnet

SCENE 4: THE FIRST AMERICANS

Through the mist of time we see the original inhabitants of the "Beautiful Land" An Indian Village during a ceremonial ritual.

CHIEF: Earl Wright BRAVES: Randy Jones and John Brown

DANCERS: Joan Sprouse, Agnes Epstein, Patti Fisher, Betty Sivesind, Beverly Christensen, Evelyn McGee, Margaret Armstrong, Bonnie Vaughn, Sandra Routh, Wanda Chaffin, Gail Nichols, Marcia Woldruff, Nancy Roelofsen, Pam Breckenridge, Linda Love, Barbara Vaughn, Susan Williams, Susie Trow, Ann Serovy, Elaine Hockman, Margaret Fung, Donna Hayward, Carolyn Osland, Mary Hazen, Karen Kellogg, Barbra Wheelock, Kathy Schalten.

THE BOY: Benny Best

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN HISTORY

Mrs. Duff and Mrs. Hoggatt continue their discussion, if you can call it that, and the appearance of a wagon train follows. The early settlers seem to enjoy themselves and there's lots of action as the population increases by three, A local historian wants to take a look at the facts after the scene and a Mr. Nowlin explains to her (and you!) one of the truisms of show biz!

SETTLERS: Bonnie and Mac McLaughlin, Ruth and Jean Kindermann, Beverly and Vernon Peterson, Kathleen, Diana and Ronald Peterson, Joyce and Conrad Berhow, Wilma and Keith Kline, Terry Kline, Jean and Dick Seliger, Steve and Debra Seliger, Kay and Bob Orr, Alpha and Bill Nelson, David Nelson, Opal and Don Pauk, Alyce and Forrest Harlan, Stan and Jody Harlan, Dorothy and John Conley, Merri and Dave Kepley, Betty and Ron Jondall, Lila Hilbert, Darlene and Meil Harl, Brent Harl, Sonja and Marlin Jorgensen, Becky Orr.

MRS. CROTCHFIELD: Marilyn Holdredge

SCENE 6: THE HOUSE OF THE LORD

Religion played an important part in the lives of the Ames Settlers.

SCENE 6 (CONTINUED)

CHURCHGOERS:

Candy Anderson, Bob Anderson, Steve Anderson,
Mike Anderson, Marie Nibel, Gary Hayward,
Ruthann Benson, Lila Hilbert, Ann Jones,
Elsie Busby, Lyla Skeie, Chris Thomsen,
Elsie Guthrie, Betty Hunter, Marilyn Holdredge,
Marvin Miller, Jill Ostrem, Bill Winton,
Betty Heggen, Shirlee Daulton, Cynthia Dunlap,
Terry Adams, Leroy Everson, Roscoe Shipley.

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT

Schools were institutions of which history left an account.
An early classroom with its ageless memories! Mr. Welch
landscaping the Campus! IAC Coeds!

HENRY MAY: Don Randall, THE BOY: Benny Best

MISS BARBWELL: Betty Hunter

SCHOOLKIDS:

Lisa Doran, Connie Buck, Cathy Buck, Christine
Anderson, Morley Hegstrom, Erik Hegstrom, Jo
Satre, Jill Ostrem, Candy Anderson, Barbra
Mahlstege, Debbie Mahlstege, Cheryl Saul, Sue
Carlson, Steve Anderson, Mike Anderson, Benny
Best, Randy Eckard, Peter Buck.

HOLLIE BRILEY: Mike Turner

ADONIJAH WELCH: Randy Jones

STUDENTS: Diana Dowell and John Brown

ANGRY MAN: Earl Wright

LT. GOVERNOR SCOTT: Don Randall

THE WOMEN: Karen Everson and Diana Dowell

CO-EDS:

Missey Matterson, Mariel Foreman, Sue Wickersham,
Jane Peterson, Gail Nichols, Polly Peterson, Nancy
Landon, Kitty Fisher, Marie Schaller, Jeri Thiel,
Kay Forsythe, Vee Hazen.

SCENE 8: THE TRAIN AND MR. LINCOLN

STAGE MANAGER: Wayne Knott

MRS. CROTCHFIELD: Marilyn Holdredge

GEORGE AND CLYDE: George Spelvin and Don Randall

TOWNSPEOPLE:

Candy, Bob, Steve, and Mike Anderson, Marie Nible,
Gary Hayward, Ruthann Benson, Lila Hilbert, Ann
Jones, Elsie Busby, Lyla Skeie, Chris Thomsen,
Elsie Guthrie, Betty Hunter, Marilyn Holdredge,
Marvin Miller, Jill Ostrem, Bill Winton, Betty
Heggen, Shirlee Daulton, Cynthia Dunlap, Terry
Adams, Roscoe Shipley.

LOST LADY: Becky Kalsem, THE SWAIN: John Brown

TELEGRAPHER: Randy Jones

PRESIDENT LINCOLN: Leroy Everson

MAN IN THE TUB: Bob Strachan

ACT TWO

SCENE 1: WE AIN'T BEEN TO BAT, YET!

1867! The first baseball game is played with Ames
defeating Nevada in a close one, 66 to 55! Here
are some of the highlights of this historic occasion!

INTERVIEWER: Don Wright

PLAYERS: Art Oslund, Norman Carlson, Martin Faust

MAN FROM CBS: Emmett Dreeszen

THE FANS:

Elvin Quaife, Paul Klingseis, John Mathre, Jack Baker,
Fred Klein, Bain Campbell, Dan Froning, Bill Pyle,
Roger Holmes.

SCENE 2: DOWN WITH SALOONS!

Cynthia Duff and some of her friends are determined
to rid the town of its first Saloon. They succeeded.
Here's how.

CYNTHIA: Kathy Burnet

THE GIRLS (?):

Alice Severson, Elsie Ball, Marian Smuck, Lila Hilbert,
Mary Pickett, Oriett Clark, Mary Lou Wilson.

FRANKIE AND JOHNNIE DANCERS:

Wayne Knott, Bob Thomas, Lenore Hawk, Sue Trow,
Karin Everson, Becky Kalsem, Nancy Ellis, Shirley
Sondrol, Don Randall, John Brown, Gretchen Triplett.

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS

The turn of the century was filled with excitement and
entertainment. We see the first election of a mayor,
the 'Dinky', a picnic at Brileys's pond, and two hoboes
from one of the trains...who drop in to see the bathing
beauties and to pick up a few things... like Opal Frump's
Purse!

CLERK: Randy Jones

MAYOR WEST: Bob Strachan

TOWNSPEOPLE:

Virginia Carlson, Jo Satre, Jill Ostrem,
Candy Anderson, Steve Anderson, Martha Baker,
Genevieve Pyle, Elsie Ball, Jessie Bates, Hazel
Houser, Gertrude Miller, Alice Moran, Mildred
Myers, Ruth Smith, Wava Barnes, Naomi Britten,
Connie Buck, Cathy Buck, Christene Anderson,
Barbra Ketcham, Bob Anderson, Mike Anderson,
Howard Nickey, Mary Junk, Susan Junk, Ken
Kopecky, Bernadean Nickey, Elvin Quaife,
Martin Faust, Paul Klingseis, Art Oslund,
Emmett Dreeszen, John Mathre, Jack Baker,
Norman Carlson, Don Wright, Fred Klein,
Bain Campbell, Dan Froning, Bill Pyle,
Roger Holmes.

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS

BATHING BEAUTIES: Roberta Moorman, Janis Hiserote,
Carolyn Schatz, Chic Waltermann, Beth Swanson,
Cathy Toresdahl.

THE CHASE SCENE: (SKATELAND MEMBERS APPEAR THROUGH
THE COURTESY OF ROLLER SKATING OPERATORS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA)

THE FRUMP SISTERS, MOE AND JOE, THE CHIEF AND KOPS
PLAYED BY:

Sue Dahlman, Nancy Roelofsen, Monica Maass,
Maxine Bogue, Marwin Bogue, Bill Johnson, Larry
Quam, George Maass, Chip Hostetter, JoAnn
Wagner, Linda Sorenson, Lark Muse, Sandra Moody,
Janet Saxton, Jeanne Wagner, Julie Ann Johnson,
Ken Molyneux.

THE LITTLE BOYS: Allen Wagner, Johnny Muse, Timmy Wagner,
Mark Muse.

SCENE 4: TO END ALL WARS

1917! World War One! Story Countians undergo that marvel
of modern warfare...the Army physical! Then a look at the
darkness and tragedy that is war!

DOCTOR: Warren Clark
INDUCTEES: Wayne Knott, John Brown,
and Randy Jones.
THE SOLDIER: Bob Strachan
HIS BROTHER: Benny Best
THE MEDIC: Don Randall

SCENE 5: THE TWENTIES

THE BOOTLEGGERS: Bob Thomas and Earl Wright

CHARLESTON DANCERS: Patti Fisher, Missy Matterson,
Evelyn McGee, Bonnie Vaughn, Jeri Thiel,
Cathy Scott, Joan Sprouse, Pam Satre, Lynne
Burdick, Janet Hague, Jill Villwock, Sue
Wickersham, Wanda Chaffin, Polly Peterson,
Sue Trow, Marie Schaller, Nancy Roelofsen,
Margaret Fung, Muriel Foreman, Margaret
Gossard, Jane Peterson, Kitty Fisher, Agnes
Epstein, Mary Peterson, Karine Fritsch,
Barbra Wheelock, Carolyn Tevebaugh, Carolyn
Oslund, Gail Sullivan, Kay Forsythe, Nancy
Ellis, Susan Voss, Sharon Larson, Dee Ann
Daley.

THEATRE MANAGER: Don Randall
CLYDE CRENSHAW: John Brown
RUDOLPH VALENTINO: Randy Jones.
THEDA BARA: Becky Kalsem
REGGIE DASNEY: Warren Clark
WOI MAN: Don Wright
TIPSY JOHNSON: Bob Strachan

SCENE 6: THE THIRTIES

THE BANK ROBBERY: Robert Hofer, J. Ben Buck
Don Randall, John Brown, Shirley Sondrol,
Gretchen Triplett.

SCENE 7: LEST WE FORGET

1st. INDUCTEE: Randy Jones
SOLDIER'S WIFE: Diana Dowell
Le GIRL: Becky Kalsem

SCENE 8: TODAY AND TOMORROW

THE HOUSEWIFE: Mary Lou Wilson
COMMERCIALS: Warren Clark, Karin Everson, Randy
Jones, Bob Strachan, Betty Hunter, John Brown,
Don Randall, Diana Dowell, Becky Kalsem.

TELEPHONE TEENAGERS:

Don Randall, John Brown, Wayne Knott,
Bonnie Vaughn, Gail Nichols, Nancy
Roelofsen, Missy Matterson, Marcia
Woldruff, Margaret Armstrong, Wanda
Chaffin, Sandra Routh, Linda Love,
Elaine Hockman, Margaret Fung, Pam
Breckenridge, Barbara Vaughn, Carolyn
Vaughn, Betty Sivesind, Bev Christensen,
Muriel Foreman, Margaret Gossard,
Jane Peterson, Kitty Fisher, Carolyn
Oslund, Joan Sprouse, Agnes Epstein,
Evelyn McGee, Cathy Scott, Patti Fisher,
Jeri Thiel, Jill Villwock, Sue Trow,
Polly Peterson, Marie Schaller, Sue
Wickersham, Janet Hague, Sylvia
Levine, Pam Satre, Lunne Burdick,
Karen Kellogg, Mary Hazen, Janet
Patterson, Nancy Landon, Vee Hazen,
Kay Forsyth, Donna Hayward, Mary Jo
Alfred, Barbara Wheelock, Edith
Augustine, Debbie Self, Debbie Millett,
Nancy Ellis, Susie Ellis, Kathie Epstein,
Sue Voss, Mary Lagomarcino and Sammie
Spelvin.

FINALE: Everyone left standing except some of the
Overture Kids who are home in bed by now!!!

-THE END-

Our apologies for any errors or omissions.
Corrections can be made by Changing an actor's
name to fit one of those found in the program!

The Story of "A Story"

* Over 300 local persons are involved in "A STORY IN STORY" some with previous theatrical experience and others making their first appearance onstage. Almost four weeks of rehearsal and preparation have gone into the production you are about to see. Properties were borrowed or built, set pieces were designed and painted, costumes fitted and distributed, lights moved and focused, and production cues rehearsed time and time again in order to present a smooth running, fast-paced show.

The 90 minute script was adapted for the stage by Joe Simmons, a director with the Rogers Company, world's largest producers of amateur theatricals. This material was researched and compiled by a local committee. Several types of staging will be employed in "A STORY IN STORY" all designed to present the founding, growth, and development of Ames in an informative and entertaining manner.

All the sound originates from the control booth below you at floor level. The actors you will see onstage are pantomiming the script which is read by our narrator actors. This allows a greater variety of speaking roles as well as a minimum of audio difficulties.

All record and light cues also come from the control booth and a special system is used to cue actors and crew backstage.

Four professional-type spotlights will work the production, two from the 'peanut gallery' and one from each side balcony. Over 75,000 watts will be used to illuminate the stage.

we appreciate your patronage and hope that you urge your friends to attend. If you see something that pleases or amuses you don't hesitate to applaud or laugh. We like it. It's the only pay we get!

THE CAST AND CREW

Cast Committee - Mrs. Neva Sills - Chairman
Members - Top's Club
Properties Chairman - Mrs. L. Bartell (ACTORS)
Construction Chairman - Orville Corbin (Carpenters Union)
Grounds Chairman - Everett Bartels
Costume & Make-up Chairman - Mrs. K. Gilbertson
Members - Jaycettes
Sound System Chairman - Mel Haas

TICKET INFORMATION

GENERAL ADMISSION

Adult-----\$1.50
Children-----\$1.00

RESERVED SEATS

Adult-----\$2.00
Children-----\$1.50

ONE ADVANCE COUPON IS GOOD FOR:

1 Adult General Admission	1 Adult Reserved Seat---plus 50¢
2 Children's General Admission	2 Children's Reserved---plus \$1

CHILDREN ARE DESIGNATED AS 12 AND UNDER.

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT HEADQUARTERS, 202 MAIN STREET, OR AT BOX OFFICE.

Schedule of Events

THURSDAY - SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

OLD FASHIONED BARGAIN DAYS

1:00 to REGISTRATION AT HOSPITALITY CENTER
5:00 P.M. SHELDON-MUNN HOTEL

4:00 P.M. CENTENNIAL STYLE SHOW - BAND SHELL PARK

1. Registration and Securing Pioneer Family Badges (Table at southwest corner)
2. Band Concert
3. Mayor's award to Resident longest time in Ames
- * Box lunches for visitors or Amesites may be ordered at Tom's Grill, 129 Main or by calling 232-9746

FRIDAY - SEPTEMBER 11, 1964

OLD FASHIONED BARGAIN DAYS

Conducted tour of Virgin Prairie
(Call for Time)
by Nature Conservers - Richard Pohl

SATURDAY - SEPTEMBER 12, 1964

12:00 N Distinguished guests luncheon -
Sheldon Munn Hotel (Meet in the lobby)
2:00 P.M. Guests escorted to Viewing Stands
2:00 P.M. PARADE
9:00 P.M. Square Dance

SUNDAY - FAITH OF OUR FATHERS DAY

10:45 A.M. SPECIAL CHURCH OBSERVANCES
IN ALL CHURCHES

3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.
OPEN HOUSES AND TOURS

8:00 P.M. SAINT JOHNS CHAPEL
COMMUNION SERVICE

A Memorial Service of Holy Communion in the old Saint Johns, founded in 1899, which is now in "Upper Room" at Saint Johns by the Campus.

3:00 P.M. SAINT JOHNS EPISCAL CHURCH
BY THE CAMPUS

A tour of the original Church Chapel

3:20 P.M. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

3:50 P.M. FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

4:10 P.M. FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

4:30 P.M. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

5:00 P.M. POT LUCK SUPPER

FOR INDIVIDUAL CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

2:00 P.M. AMES CENTENNIAL

CITY CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNAMENT
(Contact Paul Taiganides - CE1-2974)

EVERY EVENING

PAGENT 8:00 P.M. FIREWORKS 10:00 P.M.
Carnival

FAVORITE DAUGHTER CONTESTANTS AND SPONSORS

Mrs. A. P. (Rena) Ball...Pythian Sisters
Mrs. Grant Dudgeon.....Ames Women's Club
Mrs. Roger Fritsch, Sr..Lions Club (Noon)
Mrs. W. G. Gaessler.....Campfire Girls
Mrs. Goldie Gammon.....Women of Moose
Elsie Ann Guthrie.....D. A. R.

Mrs. Nellie Waverly...Women's Rotary
Mrs. Nettie Johnson...Marian Rebekah Lodge
Mrs. H. L. Johnston...Ames Toastmasters
Mrs. Seaman A. Knapp..Ames Rotary Club
Miss Lelah McDonald...Golden Age Club
Anna Reed.....Newtimers

Katherine Cooper...Order of Rainbow Girls

Participation Division

Men's Participation

Richard Fahl - Chairman
Brothers of Brush
Chairman - Bob Pyle
Members - Kent Woodworth
Don Newbrough
Men's Hats & Ties
Chairman - Tex Carter
Members - Lee Anderson
Gene Mills

Women's Participation

Marian Smuck - Chairman
Ladies Sunbonnets & Dresses Committee
Members - Mrs. W.B. Waltmire - Chairman
Golden Agers
Kangaroo Court Chairman - Mrs. Dorothy Loebig
Members - Dorothy Clink Barbara Houk
Sue Maffitt Joyce Calder
Helen Anderson Jean Gruber
Celebration Belle's
Chairman - Mrs. Orville Madson

Kangaroo Court Chairman - Ed Powers

Promenade & Caravan Chairmen -

Mr. & Mrs. C. V. McLaughlin

" A STORY IN STORY"

Narrators:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Larry Akin | 4. Adelaide Shaw |
| 2. Marjorie Pohl | 5. Divided between 1 and 3 |
| 3. Joe Bierce | 6. Ann Fellingner |

ACT ONE

SCENE 1: THE OVERTURE

LIGHTS: _____

SPOTS: _____

MUSIC: _____

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| NARR: (1.) | Ladies and Gentlemen, the Ames Centennial Corporation proudly presents the dramatic spectacular, "A Story In Story!" |
| NARR: (2.) | The Trumpeters announce the Overture! |
| NARR: (3.) | The Dancing ensemble and Baton Twirlers! |
| NARR: (4.) | And now, a wealth of flagbearers arrive to complete our Overture Cast! (Slower) |
| NARR: (5.) | (SCOUTS) At this time we present the winners of the Favorite Daughter Contest! |
| NARR: (4.) | (1ST CAR) Riding in the first car is LELAH McDONALD, sponsored by the Golden Agers, |

SCENE 1: THE OVERTURE (continued)

and NETTIE FRITSCH, sponsored by the
Lion's Club.

(2ND CAR) The second car carries NETTIE
JOHNSON, sponsored by Marian Rebekah
Lodge, and NELLIE HAVERLY (pronounced
"have") whose sponsor was the Women's
Rotary Club.

(3RD CAR) Next we see RENA BALL,
sponsored by the Pythian Sisters; and with
her is KATHERINE COOPER, sponsored
by the Rainbow Girls.

(NO CAR) Our next winner, Myrtle Goessler,
sponsored by the Campfire Girls, is unable
to appear tonight.

(4TH CAR) Here is Goldie Gammon,
sponsored by the Women of the Moose.
With her rides our third place winner,
ANNA REED, whose sponsor was the New-
timers Club.

(5TH CAR) The second place winner, runner-
up to our Favorite Daughter is Doris Duglion,
sponsored by the Ames Women's Club.

SCENE 1: THE OVERTURE (continued)

(6TH CAR) And now, ladies and gentlemen,
the long awaited moment..... here is
Story County's Favorite Daughter, LAURA
KNAPP! The winning sponsor was the
Ames Rotary Club!!!

-FINIS-

SCENE 2: THE BEGINNING

NARR: (5.)

Hello, I'm Sammy Klutz, the Stage Manager!

It's my job to get the actors in on cue and
the props onstage when they're supposed to.

I also call all the light cues. It's a pretty
tough job but I do pretty well...had lots
of experience in high-school...we did

MACBETH, HEDDA GABLER, THE BIRDS

and AIDA...you got to start somewhere!

Well, let's begin our story. The year is
1861 and the first character we'll see is sheriff
L. Q. Hoggatt. (INTO MIKE) Spot #1 hit
Hoggatt on the right stage!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (3.)

(MAN IN TUB) Laaaa Deeeee Daaaaaa...what!

You're not supposed to be on me! I'm just
bathing and getting ready for may part!

Your wrong by about 30 years! Sheriff
Hoggat is over there! Over there!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (1.)

Of the many names associated with the early
development of Ames, few rank ahead of
Squire Hoggatt. Born in Indiana and a veteran
of the Mexican War, he has just been elected
sheriff of Story County. Always active in

SCENE 2: THE BEGINNING (continued)

politics, he was later elected to.....

NARR: (4.)

(ENTER CYNTHIA, INTERRUPTING HIM)

Aha! Just as I expected. You've given
him the credit!

SCENE 3: MY UNCLE BACK EAST

NARR: (1.)

(L.Q.) They haven't given me anything yet,
Cynthia O. Duff, so if you'll just wait a few
moments.

NARR: (4.)

Wait a moment yourself, Lucian! I want
to tell these people how Ames got it's start.

NARR: (1.)

Cynthia Duff, don't call me "Lucian" and
I know how Ames got it's start.

NARR: (2.)

(AS THEY FREEZE) Cynthia O. Duff! A
business woman and a feminist! Her many
talents included buying land which she sold
at a profit. She has just completed the
purchase of some land from Hoggatt which,
unbeknown to him, was bought for a Mr. Blair
whose name is synonomous with Railroad.
Cynthia O. Duff is a shrewd woman! She is
well-known — at the post office she is

SCENE 3: MY UNCLE BACK EAST (continued)

known as C.O.D.! Cynthia is, in the vernacular of our day, a "wheeler dealer".

NARR: (1.)

(L.Q. RESUMES) Ames got it's start by you swindlin' land from me!

NARR: (4.)

(CYNTHIA) I didn't swindle you --- not that it would be hard to do --- bought that land fair and square. For my Uncle back East!

NARR: (1.)

(TO AUDIENCE) And you know who her "Uncle" was? Mr. Blair--the Railroad! A swindle! A swindle!

NARR: (4.)

I was just doing Mr. Blair a favor. If he'd tried to buy the land you'd have asked ten times what I got for it.

NARR: (1.)

And why not? Them railroads has lots of money! You swindled me, that's what!

NARR: (4.)

I will not stand here and be insulted by a.....

NARR: (1.)

Then sit down, because I ain't even started yet! If there's one thing I can't stand it's a woman who thinks.....(ADLIB)

NARR: (4.)

You can't talk to me like that! I'm not one of your soldiers.....(ADLIB)

SPOTS: Blackout!

SCENE 4: THE FIRST AMERICANS

NARR: (6.)

Let's leave this little discussion temporarily and look back to a time before the white man came to this new land.

NARR: (3.)

These were the real owners. The Indians.

MUSIC: _____

LIGHTS: _____

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (2.)

They called it "Iowa", meaning "beautiful land". No one really knows where they came from but they were indeed The First Americans!

NARR: (3.)

This immediate area belonged to the Sac and Fox tribes, a proud people who would soon be forced into oblivion by the surge of civilization.

NARR: (6.)

Here, through the mist of time, let us imagine a typical campsite at the fork of the Squaw and the Skunk --- Which the Indians called "Chicague".

NARR: (5.)

The squaws and children of the tribe tended to the tasks of tilling the soil, curing meat, making clothes and gathering wood for the winter ahead.

SCENE 4: THE FIRST AMERICANS (continued)

NARR: (4.)

The men hunted and fished during the day,
and at night sat around the fire speaking of
those things meant for the ears of the braves.

NARR: (2.)

Buth there is joy in the village tonight,
for in the morning a maid is to marry one
of the braves from another tribe.

NARR: (6.)

The other daughters are commanded to
perform a ritual dance of thanksgiving to
the golds for the happy life that lies ahead
for the couple.

NARR: (1.)

(INDIAN CHIEF) To you, Hinyapata, who
dwells in the arms of the warm wind, send
these, your children, good skies and let
their lives be filled with peace and love.

MUSIC: Dance-Indian maidens

LIGHTS: _____

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (5.)

There were no Indian battles in this area,
though one citizen did have a near fatal
encounter with some Braves when he was about
10 years old.

SCENE 4: THE FIRST AMERICANS (continued)

NARR: (1.)

It seems that some Indians were trapping along the skunk river, near the young man's home. He resented this intrusion and upon discovering a number of the traps, promptly pulled them and ran to his home.

NARR: (3.)

The Indians soon learned of their loss and tracked the boy to his yard where they seized the suspect and held a council. They were just about to administer some rather severe punishment involving a rather necessary portion of the boy's head when... (BILLY GRABS HATCHET & THROWS IT D.S.).

The boy threw one of the hatchets and severed a rabbit's head from his body--- at almost 50 feet.

NARR: (2.)

The Indians were so astonished at this display of skill that they not only forgot about the scalping but wanted to make the boy a member of the tribe!

NARR: (1.)

The young man politely declined and wisely decided to content himself with merely returning the traps.

NARR: (2.)

(BILLY) Whew! I didnt even know there was

SCENE 4: THE FIRST AMERICANS (continued)

a rabbit out there! (SHRUGS AND WALKS OFF)

NARR: (3.)

Some people said the young man got 'religion'
from this experience. His name? Billy
Sunday!

SPOTS: _____

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN STORY

NARR: (1.)

(HOGGATT TO AUDIENCE) Yessir, that
connivin' woman turned around and sold out
to the railroad!

NARR: (4.)

(CYNTHIA APPEARS) Well, there was
nothing wrong with that. I sold it for exactly
what I paid for it!

NARR: (1.)

I don't believe that and neither did the
townspeople. It was quite a spell before they
let me live that down. They really gave me
the horse-laugh! Me, the sheriff! Being
hoodwinked by a woman!

NARR: (4.)

Hoodwinked, my hind leg! There wasn't
anything here but a duck pond until the
railroad built the depot. If they hadn't
decided to come through here likely as not
there wouldn't be a city called Ames!

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN STORY (continued)

SPOTS: _____

LIGHTS: _____

MUSIC: _____

NARR: (5.) No one can say that Cynthia spoke falsely
for transportation played a leading role in
the drama that was the settlement of Ames.

NARR: (2.) Soon after the Indian Cession act of 1842,
settlers began coming to the area that would
become Story County.

NARR: (3.) They made the trip by prairie schooner,
wagon, on horseback, and on foot.

NARR: (6.) The first settlers, of Norwegian extract,
arrived from Illinois.

NARR: (1.) They were led by J.G. Yelden who built
the first grist mill about 8 miles east of here.

NARR: (4.) By 1850 there were several log cabins and
places of business.

NARR: (5.) Three years later the County was named for an
associate justice of the United States Supreme
Court, Joseph Story.

NARR: (2.) The population is over 200 and still they come!

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN STORY (continued)

NARR: (3.) J.Q. Leffinwell to be the first blacksmith!

NARR: (6.) Noah Webster to build the first house.

NARR: (4.) Charles Tillotson from New York. The Nowlins, the McCarthys, the Coles, the Tildens, and the Adamses. (SPOTLIGHT)

NARR: (2.) And there was 'Doc' Cramblit, the last man to be shot at in the Civil War and the first man to be married in Ames!

NARR: (1.) Although the frontier presented many hardships, our forefathers were of hearty stock and met the challenges with strength, courage, and good humor.

NARR: (2.) (MRS. WEBSTER) Noah, if you want some supper you better get to the creek and fetch some water!

NARR: (5.) Supper! Hot Dang, my belly button is already saying hello to my backbone!

NARR: (6.) Noah Wegster's dog, "Watch" is the first dog resident of Ames.

NARR: (2.) (MRS. WEBSTER) And Sammy, before YOU have any supper you're going to have a bath. Git!

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN STORY (continued)

NARR: (4.) (LITTLE BOY) Aw, Ma! Every time I wash
it takes me longer to hide from the mosquitoes!

NARR: (5.) ('DOC') That's right, Mrs. Webster! The
skeeters are so big around here they can
stand flat-footed and milk a cow...haw, haw!!!

NARR: (2.) (MRS. W.) Hmmphhh!!

NARR: (5.) ('DOC') Speaking of milking a cow, I'd
better go before Bessie gets irritated!

NARR: (6.) That nervous young man we see pacing back
and forth is Charles Nowlin. What's the
matter?

NARR: (3.) Well, m-m-my wife's b-b-back there in the
wagon havin' a b-b-baby and this ain't never
happened to me---I mean her---b-b-before
and I'm n-n-n-nervous!

NARR: (2.) (1ST WOMAN) Water! I need more hot
water!

NARR: (4.) (2ND WOMAN) Blankets! I need more
blankets!

NARR: (3.) (NOWLIN) N-n-now I know I'm nervous!!!

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN STORY (continued)

NARR: (5.)

('DOC' RUNNING FROM BEHIND WAGON)

Hey! It's here! It's here, everybody! I tell
you it's here!

NARR: (ALL)

Yippee! Hey, I wonder what it is! (ADLIBS)
IS IT A BOY???

NARR: (5.)

('DOC') Errrrrrraaaaaahhhhh Nope!

NARR: (ALL)

IS IT A GIRL???

NARR: (5.)

Errrrrrraaaaaahhhhh Nope!

NARR: (ALL)

WELL, THEN, WHAT IS IT???

NARR: (5.)

It's a calf! Bessie just had her calf! What's
all the excitement about???

NARR: (ALL)

(ADLIBS) Oh, we should have known!
That Doc Cramblit! Isn't he a mess?

NARR: (2.)

(3RD WOMAN) It's a boy!

NARR: (4.)

(4TH WOMAN) It's Two boys!!

NARR: (6.)

(5TH WOMAN) It's Threee boys!!!

NARR: (3.)

(NOWLIN) Y-y-yoy-you-yi-you mean I'm the
father of triplets??? Ohhhhhhhhhhhhhh (HE FAINTS)

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN STORY (continued)

G-G-G-Gentlemen, what you j-j-j-j-just saw
didn't really take place. B-B-B-B-B-But it
made a helluva good scene, didn't it?

LIGHTS: Blackout!

SPOTS:

NARR: (4.)

Yoo Hoo! Mr. Stage Manager!

NARR: (5.)

Yes, Mrs. Duff, what is it?

NARR: (4.)

Well, put the light on me first!

NARR: (5.)

Alright, Joe, hit her!

NARR: (1.)

(JOE) With what?

NARR: (5.)

The light, the light!

SPOTS:

NARR: (4.)

(CYNTHIA) Well! (LIGHT HITS COW)

NARR: (5.)

Now, what was it you wanted, Mrs. Duff?

NARR: (4.)

I just wanted to tell that Mrs. Crotchfield that if she thinks our town was settled by a group of "sticks-in-the-mud" why, she's badly mistaken. They always had fun but they got the work done. Why, you should have seen one of the barn raisings.

NARR: (5.)

You mean when everyone came for miles to help build a barn?

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN STORY (continued)

NARR: (6.)

Fortunately, one of the ladies had a bucket of water handy... (THROWS IT)...and the new father is quickly revived!

NARR: (3.)

(NOWLIN, SPUTTERING) Hey, folks! I got the-tr-tr-triplets!!! th-th-th-that calls for a c-c-c-c-c-celebration!!! Why d-d-d-don't we.....

NARR: (2.)

(MRS. CROTCHFIELD) JUST A MOMENT!!!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (3.)

(NOWLIN, LOOKING AT HER) Yes???

NARR: (2.)

I'm Mrs. Crotchfield from the historical society and I've had about as much as I can take! I kept my mouth shut when those Indians started dancing but this is too much! I have a history book here and it plainly states, on page 23, that "a child, A CHILD, mind you, was born to Jane Ann McCarthy and Charles Alexander Nowlin." Now, this triplet business is nonsense! You had the first baby in Ames, Mr. Nowlin, but not triplets. Now, tell the audience that this really didn't take place!

NARR: (3.)

(NOWLIN TO CROTCHFIELD) Y-y-yes'm!

(NOW TO THE AUDIENCE) Ladies and

SCENE 5: WAGON TRACKS IN STORY (continued)

NARR: (4.)

Yes, but to "raise" it not build it.

NARR: (5.)

How do you raise a barn?

NARR: (4.)

Watch, and we'll show you!

MUSIC: Song and Dance — Barn Raising

LIGHTS: From ceiling down to stage center

SPOTS:

NARR: (5.)

It's me again, Sammy Klutz. While we're getting that barn offstage I have a few things to elaborate upon---tell you, that is. In 1864 our town was platted and the population was about 300.

SPOTS:

NARR: (5.)

Before the railroad came the nearest depot was over 100 miles away.

NARR: (5.)

Mr. Blair named the town after a friend of his
Mr. Oakes Ames, Mr. Ames showed his
appreciation for such an honor by donating a
bell to be used in the Congregational Church
the first house of worship built here...

(WE HEAR CYNTHIA SAWING FROM RIGHT)...

SCENE 6: THE HOUSE OF THE LORD (continued)

which brings us to our next scene.... Alright,
Spot #2 hit Cynthia (POINTS).

NARR: (3.)

(MAN IN TUB) Laaaaa Deeeee... Oh, not
again! Now, listen, I'm about to get mad!
It's still not time for my part! Mrs. Duck,
or whatever her name is down there! Down
there!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (4.)

(STAGE LEFT, CYNTHIA WORKING) I'm
helping put the windows into our new church!

MUSIC: CHURCH BELLS

Ah, doesn't the bell sound beautiful! It tolls
for the dead, too, you know.

NARR: (1.)

It tolls for the dead?

NARR: (4.)

Yes. Three times for a child, six for a woman,
and nine for a man. But now it's bringing
people to church, Isn't that nice?

SPOTS: LIGHTS ON: CHURCH SCENE

BOARD: _____

11

MUSIC: PEOPLE LEAVE CHURCH --- CUE:

NARRR: (6.)

Probably the most sustaining factor in the make
up of the early pioneer was his belief in
God. The Congregational and Methodist churches
were built in 1865.

SCENE 6: THE HOUSE OF THE LORD (continued)

NARR: (2.) In 1868 the Baptist built their church.

NARR: (4.) The Catholic church was built in 1900.

NARR: (6.) In 1930 St. Johns Episcopal church was
dedicated.

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT BLACKOUT!

NARR: (1.) Schools were also among the first institutions
of which history leaves an account.

MUSIC: _____

BOARD: _____

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (3.) Mr. Henry May taught the first pupils at
Hoggatt's school in 1866. The sessions in the
one room frame building were difficult by present
standards but Mr. May had a way of getting
to the bottom of the education problem!

SPOTS: _____ BLACKOUT! _____

LIGHTS: _____

NARR: (5.) A Miss Barbwell was also one of the first
teachers. She would enter the classroom and
ring the bell... (NOTHING)...uh, ring the
bell... (STILL NOTHING!) I say, Miss

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT (continued)

Barbwell, Ring the Bell!! (ASIDE) She was
a little hard of hearing! (BELL RINGS)

NARR: (6)

As the bell would ring, the children would rush
into the classroom, eager to begin the day's
lessons! (NOTHING. BELL RINGS AGAIN.)

NARR: (3)

(AS CHILDREN ENTER) The first school served
both Washington and Grant townships. Later a
new building was erected at the cost of \$450.

NARR: (1)

Other schools were added in the 70's and the
first brick building was added in the 80's at
a cost of \$10,000.

NARR: (5)

But, now, let's look in on what might have been
a typical day in the early school.

NARR: (4)

(MISS BARBWELL) Good morning, children.

NARR: (ALL)

Good morning, Miz Barbwell!

NARR: (4)

We shall now call the roll. Sally Farwell?

NARR: (2)

Here!

NARR: (4)

Joey Black?

NARR: ()

Here!

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT (continued)

NARR: (4) Marsha West?

NARR: (6) Here!

NARR: (4) Sammy Tilden?

NARR: (3) Here!

NARR: (4) Carrie Weld?

NARR: (2) Here!

NARR: (4) Harry Miller?

NARR: (1) (DEEP VOICE) Here!

NARR: (4) Mary Kingsbury?

NARR: (6) Here!

NARR: (4) Hollie Briley? (NO ANSWER) Now where is that boy? He's late again! I'm going to have to give that young man a serious talking to! Well, let's go on with our lesson. Roger, come up and spell banana.

NARR: (2) Uh, b-a-n-a-n-a-n-a-n-a-n-a-n-a-n-a-n-a-n---

NARR: (4) Roger, don't you know how to spell banana?

NARR: (1) Teacher, I know how to spell it---I just don't know when to stop!

NARR: (4) Oh, enough of that! Get back to your seat.

NARR: (4) Now, children, let's take up our arithmetic. You remember yesterday we were taking up Division... (SEES HOLLIE BRILEY ENTERING RIGHT)...

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT (continued)

Well, if it isn't Mr. Briley! It's nice of you to join us. (WAIT UNTIL HE IS ON STAGE) Why didn't you just fish all day?

NARR: (6)

Well, the fish wuzn't bitin', Miz Barbwell.

NARR: (4)

The fish weren't biting, Hollie.

NARR: (6)

Oh, did you go fishin' too, Miz Barbwell. (THE CHILDREN LAUGH)

NARR: (4)

A smart aleck, eh? Well, for that, young man, you can just occupy the dunce stool for a while. Now, you get right up there and behave until I tell you to come down. (MOVES TO GIRL) Now, we were taking up Division. Please turn to page 38 and look at the first column.....

NARR: (5)

It looks as if Hollie is up to no good with that slingshot of his...oops, he hit her!

NARR: (4)

Oooouch!!! (RUBBING HER FANNY) Who did that? (ASIDE - Oooooo, that smarts!) Alright, now, who did that?

NARR: (2)

(SWEET LITTLE GIRL) He did, Miz Barbwell!

NARR: (4)

So, Mr. Briley wants to play games does he! Very well, we'll play 'spank the fanny'! Come here!

NARR: (6)

(NEGATIVE) Huhhhhhnnnnnnnnnn Uhhnnnnnnnnnn!

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT (continued)

NARR: (4)

Very well, I shall come and get you! For your terrible behaviour I'm going to be forced to spank you. Remember, this is going to hurt me more than it is you! (HITS HIM) Ouch!

NARR: (3)

Seems that her prediction was correct!

NARR: (4)

What's in the seat of your pants? A book?
A rock? Slingshot? (HE RUNS, SHE CHASES)
Why, you little meanie! I'll tan your hide within an inch of your life! I'll whip you good (ADLIB OFF). I'll black and blue your fanny - you insolent little wretch, etc. etc.

SPOTS: _____

MUSIC: _____

LIGHTS: _____

NARR: (5)

(STAGEMANAGER) Strange as it may seem, the City of Ames did not originate because of the proximity of Iowa State University. The founders of the school envisioned an entirely separate entity sitting alone on the prairie.

NARR: (2)

(MRS. CROTCHFIELD) You might add, young man, that it is now impossible to separate the two, for history shows that as one grew, so did the other.

NARR: (5)

Mrs. Crotchfield, which did come first, the college or the town?

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT (continued)

NARR: (2)

The town did, although the movement to promote an agricultural college began in the 1850's which, of course, was before Ames was founded. Six Counties bid on the location and Story Countians made a tremendous subscription of over 20,000 dollars. Regular college work began in March of 1869.

NARR: (5)

(STAGE MANAGER) Thank you very much, Mrs. C.

NARR: (2)

Well, there's more---I---

NARR: (5)

(INTERRUPTS) But we must move on to the next scene. Sorry. (WATCHES HER GO) Wheew! In the first year there were about 70 persons at the college. A Mr. Adonijah Welch becomes the first president of IAC, as it was called at first, and he proceeded to landscape the campus in a rather unusual way. Alright, Spot #1 hit Welch, center Stage!

SPOTS; _____

NARR: (3)

(MAN IN TUB) Ha! Now, listen! I've had enough of this! (SHOOTSPOTLIGHT)

SPOTS: _____

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT (continued)

NARR: (5)

(STAGE MANAGER) Well, I was afraid of that!

Spot #2 hit Welch Center Stage and stay away from
that nut in the tub!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (1)

(ADONIJAH, TOSSING POTATOES) Beeeautiful
Duhreamer waken to meeeeeeeeeeee. (POINTS TO
POTATO HE HAS JUST THROWN) Alright, plant
one there...(RESUMES)... Starrrrrrlight and...
and another one over there! That's right! Awaken
to me...ya da da deeeee da...and one over there
(HE IS GETTING CARRIED AWAY)...and there!
And then another there! ya da da dee! And how
about one over there...(THROWS---WE HEAR
GLASS BREAK AND AN ANGRY VOICE YELLS)

NARR: (3)

Hey, you broke my window!

NARR: (1)

(ADONIJAH) Well, students...let's get out of
here! (THEY RUN)

NARR: (3)

(MAN RUNNING OUT AFTER THEM) Hey, you
broke my window! Come back here! (GIVES UP
AND RETURNS) Damn nutty professors!!!

SPOTS: _____

MUSIC: _____

NARR: (6)

Simplicity marked the early college days and
hardships including freezing rooms added little

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT (continued)

enticement for higher education.

NARR: (4)

Study was of a practical nature and both sexes
'worked for their keep'.

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (2)

Living on campus was exciting though, even in
those days.

NARR: (6)

At the inauguration in 1869, Lt. Governor Scott
made the comment:

NARR: (5)

(SCOTT) And so young ladies as you study the
crops and the land don't forget the importance of
sowing the wild oats! Har! Har! (NOTICES THE
FROWNS OF HIS ESCORTS) Heh! Heh!... Uhhhhh..
(THEY QUICKLY EXIT)

NARR: (2)

President Welch saluted the free admission of
young women on equal terms with young men and
those hard working young ladies were full of
verve and vitality!

MUSIC: _____ Young ladies Dance Number

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (5)

(STAGE MANAGER) And that's the story of how
the college began. Now, ladies and gentlemen....

SPOTS: _____

SCENE 7: THE TWIG IS BENT (continued)

NARR: (2) (CROTCHFIELD) Wait a minute! I've just been checking my book here and it is almost 1870 and we haven't mentioned the War Between The States!

NARR: (5) Well, we were just going to mention.....

NARR: (2) (CONTINUES WITHOUT STOPPING FOR HIM) Why our state was only 14 years old when our nation was torn asunder by a war that pitted brother against brother!

SCENE 8: THE TRAIN AND MR. LINCOLN

NARR: (5) (STAGE MANAGER) We have this scene coming up where the train comes in and we hear about....

NARR: (2) (AGAIN CONTINUES. REALLY 'OUT OF IT')
321 Young men! Husbands, Brothers, Sweethearts and Sons from our county joined the conflict!
Antietam, Atlanta...

NARR: (5) (STG. MGR.) You just ruined the next scene.
Mrs. Crotchfield, will you get out of here before we have to go into the finale! (GETS HER OFF).

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (5) Well, our part in the Civil War has already been related...so that eliminates one scene...but an interesting event occurred when the first train came into Ames. Let's watch!

SCENE 8: THE TRAIN AND MR. LINCOLN

SPOTS: First Railroad

NARR: (4) April 15, 1865, and the entire town is present
to witness the historic occasion!

NARR: (1) (1ST MAN) Hey, Clyde, ain't this gonna be some-
thing to tell our grandchildren about? They say
that machine will go as fast as 30 miles an hour!

NARR: (3) (CLYDE) Probably scare the hell out of my cows!

NARR: (1) Well, that's progress!

NARR: (3) Progress, hah! Before long people will be
wantin' to fly!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (4) (CYNTHIA) Just think, Sherrif, this will be a
day to remember! Mr. Blair's railroad!

NARR: (1) (HOGGATT) Swindled me, that's what you did!

NARR: (4) Oh! You're impossible! (BLASTS HIM WITH HER
UMBRELLA)

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (6) Yooo Hoooo! Am I late for the train! I hurried
as fast as I could! I hope it didn't leave me!

NARR: (5) No, mam, it didn't leave you. Could I help you
with your bag?

SCENE 8: THE TRAIN AND MR. LINCOLN

NARR: (6) (COYLY) Why, that'd be very nice...

NARR: (5) (IT FALLS OPEN REVEALING A BIG PAIR OF
DRAWERS) I beg your pardon, but are these
yours???

NARR: (6) Well, of all the nerve! (SLAPS HIM) I've never
been so insulted in all my life! I think I'll just
walk!

MUSIC: _____

SPOTS: _____ (Wait for her to be nearly off)

NARR: (4) Yes, it was a happy occasion that April Day....

MUSIC: _____ CHURCH BELLS 9 Bells

NARR: (2) But now the citizens stop abruptly for another
visitor has joined the celebration...his name?
Death

SPOTS: _____

LIGHTS: _____

NARR: (3) (TELEGRAPHER) Ladies and Gentlemen! Let me
have your attention, please. I have just received
the following telegram. (READS) "April 15, 1865.
WASHINGTON, D.C. PRESIDENT ABRAHAM
LINCOLN WAS SHOT AND KILLED LAST NIGHT
AT THE FORD THEATRE. THE KILLER WAS
BELIEVED TO BE AN ACTOR, JOHN WILKES
BOOTH."

SCENE 8: THE TRAIN AND MR. LINCOLN (Continued)

NARR: (All)

Oh!

Oh, No! (GENERAL ADLIBS)

I can't believe it!

Oh, no! It can't be--it can't be!

MUSIC: _____

NARR: (2)

The death of the man who had so recently dedicated himself to the preservation of the Union greatly saddened a Nation facing rehabilitation from the conflict that pitted brother against brother.

NARR: (6)

Mr. Lincoln was gone but the memory of the hate, the bloodshed, and the tears, was still here.

Three hundred and twenty one Story Countians had given their all in the war.

NARR: (4)

The guns had been silenced and the drumbeats stilled and now only the memory of the man deeply conscious of his nation's welfare remained... a man who stood overlooking a graveyard in a small town in Pennsylvania and said.... (bell in record)

NARR: (5)

"...It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us. That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that the government of the people, by the people,

SCENE 8: THE TRAIN AND MR. LINCOLN (Continued)

and for the people, shall not perish from the earth!

LIGHTS: Lincoln has walking downstage bit--

SPOTS: BLACKOUT

NAR: (3) (MAN IN TUB) Da-de-da-da! Well, it's time now!
I've been so busy that I haven't had time to look
over my part but the director said it was very
important! Ah, here we go! Hmmmm, it's only
one word... "INTERMISSION!"

BLACKOUT

(15 MINUTE INTERMISSION)

STAGE CREW - Check all props, lights, scenery for Act II

ACT TWO

SCENE 1: WE AIN'T BEEN TO BAT YET

MUSIC: Take Me Out to the Ballgame

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (1) The summer of 1867 commemorates the first
season in which the Ames folks were first made
acquainted with the game of baseball.

NARR: (2) The first game here was played on August 2nd
between the hometowners and Nevada.

SCENE 1: WE AIN'T BEEN TO BAT YET (Continued)

NARR(4)

There was excitement galore and newsmen from all over the state covered the event.

NARR: (6)

The locals beat the visitors by a score of 66 to 55! Let's take in some of the highlights of the game!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (5)

(REPORTER) Say, uh, your name is McCormick, isn't it?

NARR: (3)

(McCORMICK) Yeh, but I can't talk, they might hit another ball out here!

NARR: (5)

What's the score?

NARR: (3)

29 to nuthin!

NARR: (5)

That's pretty bad!

NARR: (3)

Nah, we ain't been to bat yet!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (2)

The score after four innings was 38 to 21 and the crowd watched every pitch. Even in those days the fans scrambled for a souvenir ball! (MAN SPITS OUT TEETH AFTER CATCHING BALL IN MOUTH)

SCENE 1: WE AIN'T BEEN TO BAT YET! (Continued)

SPOTS: Blackout

NARR: (5) (REPORTER) Say, uh, your name is Rainbolt,
isn't it?

NARR: (3) Yeh, but I can't talk, I'm up to bat next!

NARR: (5) Say, uh, you've had 7 hits haven't you? That's
pretty good!

NARR: (3) 'snot so good. I been to bat 46 times!

SPOTS: Blackout

NARR: (5) Say, uh, your name is Christopher isn't it?
(PLAYER NODS) You handled 14 chances in
the outfield that inning didn't you? (NODS
AGAIN) You must be tired from chasing all
those hits. (NODS) What's wrong with your
tongue?

NARR: (1) (PLAYER) It's sunburned, you idiot!

SPOTS: Blackout

NARR: (2) After six and a half innings the score was 62
to 33 and the fans took that old seventh inning
stretch!

LIGHTS: Up—

SCENE 1: WE AIN'T BEEN TO BAT YET (Continued)

NARR: (3) Say, uh, aren't you the manager? Look,
I'm from CBS!

NARR: (1) You'll have to wait if you want an interview?

NARR: (3) I don't want an interview, I want to buy the
team!

SPOTS: _____

SCENE 2: DOWN WITH SALOONS

NARR: (5) March 10, 1868 and a group of women meet
to discuss a horrible problem in Ames
--- a saloon!

SPOTS: _____

....yes, that's Cynthia Duff!

NARR: () (LADIES ADLIB)

NARR: (4) (CYNTHIA) Alright, girls, let's come to
order! Now, I think we all agree that some-
thing has to be done about that saloon! Don't
you agree!

NARR: () Oh, yes!

Certainly, Cynthia!

(ADLIBES)

Oh, it's just terrible!

It's an outrage

SCENE 2: DOWN WITH SALOONS (Continued)

NARR: (4) Well, what do you suggest?

NARR: (2) (MRS. MOUSY) Well, maybe if we just
ask them to close!

NARR: (4) (SNAP) That won't work. We've got to take
more drastic measures, I say we go tear it
down!

NARR: (ALL) I think tha's a good idea!

NARR: (ALL) Well, what are we awaitin' for??? Let's go!

MUSIC: _____

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (5) The saloon in question was in the basement of
the Sherwood House, where the masonic temple
now stands.

NARR: (1) Let's take a look at our first, and last for
some time, saloon!

LIGHTS: _____

MUSIC: _____ FRANKIE AND JOHNNIE (Song & Dance) _____

SPOTS: _____ RAID _____

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS

SPOTS: _____

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS (Continued)

NARR: (1) I'm Mr. McFadden, editor of THE
INTELLIGENCER! It's 1870 and I'm just
about to go cover the results of the first
election after incorporation, would you care
to join me?

LIGHTS: _____

NARR: (3) (CLERK) Folks, I'm sure your're all anxious
to hear the results of the election!

NARR: (ALL) Yea!

NARR: (3) The Marshall is W.G. Wright, the Assessor is
Mr. S.L. Lucas, the Treasurer is George
Tilden and the recorder is S.B. Farwell!

NARR: (ALL) Yea!

NARR: (3) And now the news welve all been waiting for...

NARR: (ALL) Who's the mayor?

Yeah? (ADLIB)

Wonder who it is?

NARR: (3) ...here he is, our first mayor, ladies and
gents, Mr. William West!!!

NARR: (ALL) Yea!

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS (Continued)

NARR: (1) (WEST) I want to thank you for electin' me
mayor. Now, let me tell you some facts about
our town! First of all, the streets are bumpy
and full of holes!

NARR: (ALL) Booo!

NARR: (1) But, citizens, taxes are low!

NARR: (ALL) Yea!!!

NARR: (1) But, folks, we got no street lights downtown!

NARR: (ALL) Boo!!

NARR: (1) But folks, taxes are still low!

NARR: (ALL) Yea!!

NARR: (1) Then, folks, we don't have a City Hall, either!

NARR: (ALL) Booo!

NARR: (1) But, citizens, taxes are L-O-W, low!!!

NARR: (ALL) Yea!!!

NARR: (1) Now, here's what me and the boys plan to do
while I'm in office. First, we're gonna fix up
the streets and fill all those holes.

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS (Continued)

NARR: (ALL) Yea!

NARR: (1) And later on we're gonna get electricity all over town!

NARR: (ALL) Yea!

NARR: (1) And then we're gonna build a town hall!

NARR: (ALL) Yea!!

NARR: (1) And then....

NARR: (ALL) Yessssss???

NARR: (1) Taxes are gonna go sky high in the morning!!!

NARR: (ALL) Boooooooooooooooooo!!!

LIGHTS! _____ Blackout

MUSIC! _____

SPOTS! _____

NARR: (2) For some strange unknown reason William West resigned his post as mayor several days after his inaugural address....

NARR: (6) During the 1880 to 1890 our population jumps from 1,300 to over 2,400.

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS (Continued)

NARR: (4)

The 'Dinky', the Ames version of the 'Toonerville Trolley' plods between the college and downtown.

NARR: (1)

The 'Dinky' is made up of two tiny engines and three cars and she's always busy. Sometimes as many as 15,000 persons crowd the campus.

NARR: (3)

The turn of the century is known as 'The Golden Years' and Entertainment flourishes.

NARR: (5)

In addition to the dances held over the blacksmith shop, there are Excursion Days, Sunday Picnics, Chautauquas, and in 1909 a Semi-Centennial Celebration at the college.

LIGHTS:

SPOTS:

MUSIC:

NARR: (2)

Briley's Pond is the site of many picnics and
gay occasions.

NARR: (4)

Boating and swimming are mostly for menfolk
and when the ladies do swim they wear enough
clothes to sink the Navy.

NARR: (3)

Let's look in on some of these daring beauties
at a 4th of July picnic.

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS (Continued)

MUSIC: _____

NARR: (5)

Of course there are always some people who
disapprove of such shocking exposure!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (2)

(HORTENSE FRUMP) Just look at those girls!
They should be ashamed! Imagine! Such gall!!!

NARR: (6)

(OPAL FRUMP) Oh, you're so right, Hortense!
They'll never find me wearing one of those
things!

NARR: (2)

Well, even if they did, Opal, they wouldn't
look twice!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (1)

But look! It's those two pursesnatchers, Moe
and Joe from Ohio!

NARR: (4)

Hoboes are frequent visitors in Ames, seems
They tire of "riding the rails" and stop off
here for a little rest....

NARR: (3)

It looks as if Moe and Joe are going to make
the Frump sisters their first victim of the day!
(THEY TAKE PURSE AND RUN)

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS (Continued)

NARR: (2 & 6) (OPAL & HORTENSE) Help! We've been robbed!

NARR: (1) But here comes chief Ricketts right on the scene!

NARR: (4) And with him the Kops who really look mean!!

NARR: (6) (OPAL) They've taken my purse, it couldn't be worse!

NARR: (1) (CHIEF) It's Moe and Joe, come on, let's go!
(THEY RUN)

NARR: (2) The snatchers have gone, now the chase is on!

NARR: (4) (WATCH; THIEVES APPEAR) Ah, here they come, Moe and Joe!

NARR: (5) They spot the ladies room and away they go!

NARR: (6) (KOPS APPEAR) Now, here come the Kops and those two raggamops!

NARR: (3) (CHIEF) I think they're in here!

NARR: (4) Oooppss! The ladies room, I fear!

NARR: (2) So he sends off the rest and in he rants!

SCENE 3: THE GOLDEN YEARS (Continued)

NARR: (ALL)

EeeeeeeekKKKK!!!! (LADIES ADLIB

SCREAMING)

NARR: (2)

And out he comes --- almost lost his pants!

NARR: (3)

Now here come the bad men, gone and away!

NARR: (1)

Oh, there's bedlam in Ames on this picnic day!

NARR: (5)

Now there go the Kops but they look so slow!

NARR: (4)

And the Frump girls are with 'em and it's

away we go!

NARR: ()

NARR: ()

NARR: ()

NARR: ()

LIGHTS: _____

MUSIC: _____

SPOTS: _____

SCENE 4: TO END ALL WARS

NARR: (6) 1917! And we hear the rumbling sounds of war
in the making!

NARR: (2) 1918 and the Lusitania is torpedoed and the
Nation is in the war!

NARR: (4) The men of Story County were called into
service. They experienced something that was
to become more universal than Coca Cola
and more American than the Hotdog... The
Army Physical!

LIGHTS: _____

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (5) (DOCTOR) Alright son, you'll do! Next!

NARR: (3) (INDUCTEE) Doc, I've got this bad leg and
I don't think.....

NARR: (5) (DOCTOR) You'll do. Next!!

NARR: (3) (2ND INDUCTEE) D-d-doc, you ain't goona
hurt me are you???

NARR: (5) No, son, I'm just going to give you a little
shot that's all. (GETS HUGE NEEDLE & SHOOTS
HIM) Now, that didn't hurt did it?

SCENE 4: TO END ALL WARS (Continued)

NARR: (3)

Not a bit, Doc. That didn't jurt a bit! (FAINTS)

MUSIC: Blackout

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (2)

Following the end of the war, some men came home to take up where they had left so abruptly. Others came home mained and torn and beaten and some... some did not return!

SPOTS: Battlefield

NARR: (3)

Medic! Do you hear me, Medic!

NARR: (1)

Yes, soldier, I hear you. What do you want!

NARR: (3)

I want a doctor! My brother is dying and I want a doctor and I want him now!

NARR: (1)

Soldier, the field is full of dying men. Your brother will have to wait his turn.

NARR: (3)

My brother waited his turn to eat, he waited his turn to sleep and he waited his turn to fight... now I'll be damned if he'll wait his turn to die!

NARR: (5)

(DOCTOR) Son, I told you two hours ago that your brother was already dead... now, why don't you let us take him?

SCENE 4: TO END ALL WARS (Continued)

NARR: (3)

No, I'll take him, I'll take him home... I'll
take him home.....

MUSIC: _____

LIGHTS: _____

SCENE 5: THE TWENTIES

MUSIC: _____

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (1)

(MAN WITH BABY CARRIAGE) Good Morning!
Would you like to look?

NARR: (5)

(2ND MAN) Thank you! (PEERS IN CARRIAGE)
Say, that's nice! You think I could have one!?

NARR: (1)

Well, maybe just one. I might have another
little one with you.

NARR: (5)

Just one, though! My wife wouldn't like me
having more! (THEY TAKE BOTTLES OUT
AND DRINK)

NARR: (1)

(1ST MAN) Don't look so shocked! It's
Prohibition!

SPOTS: _____

LIGHTS: _____

NARR: (4)

Prohibition! Talkies! Flivvers, Flappers, and
Flag-pole-sitters. Ladies and gentlemen, the

SCENE 5: THE TWENTIES (Continued)

Roarin' 20's.

MUSIC: _____ (Dance----CHARLESTON) _____

NARR: (6) In 1922 Veisha is held for the first time.

NARR: (4) Movies and dances provide the entertainment
and history tells us that one movie-house
promoter gave away a baby as a door prize!

LIGHTS: _____

NARR: (3) And now, ladies and gentlemen, the drawing
for a real live baby (DRAW S). Number 1010
is the winner...will you please come forward.
What is your name, sir?

NARR: (5) Clyde Crenshaw!

NARR: (3) Well, Clyde, do you have any more babies at
home?

NARR: (5) Yeh, 17! Couldn't I have a set of dishes or
something?

NARR: (3) No sir, the prize is right here--- Clyde you win
a baby..... (GOES TO CARRIAGE).....pig!!

LIGHTS: _____

SCENE 5: THE TWENTIES (Continued)

NARR: (2)

In the late 20's there was a big fight over showing movies on Sunday and it was three months before the trouble was resolved and people could go to a flick on the sabbath!

NARR: (6)

Let's go down to the old movie house now and see that heart-throb of millions of American females, Rudolph Valentino! He is with Theda Bara in a thriller called, "KISS THE BLOOD OFF MY TOGA".

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (4)

Rudy, a dashing young sheik has a passion for Theda, but she doesn't dare say "how dare you" because so many have dared already.

Just as they are about to embrace, in rushes Reginald Dasney, Rudy's best friend. Reggie is angry. He stamps his foot and says, THEDA IS A SPY!

Now, Theda is angry! She stamps her foot and says "ouch, dammit" No, I mean he says, "I am not a spy, he is! He is none other than that famous undercover agent Fidel Schwartz!"

Rudy is amazed, he doesn't know whose word to take, that of his beloved Theda or that of

SCENE 5: THE TWENTIES (Continued)

his faithful friend, Tonto---I mean Reggie!

At last he comes to a decision! He draws his sword and stabs Theda... then stabs Reggie then Theda again---oh, I bet that smarted--- then Reggie again and Theda again---and Reggie once more just to make it even!

Then he takes his sword and stabs himself for he is none other than that infamous undercover agent Nikita Sourbottom!

SPOTS: Blackout

NARR: (6) 1921 and station WOI is licensed to operate.

NARR: (1) On July 25 of 1926 the first plane lands in Ames and the station does a remote interview with its pilot, Topsy Johnson!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (3) Tell me, Topsy, how long have you been flying?

NARR: (5) (LOOKING AT WATCH) Oh, about 45 minutes now!

NARR: (3) No, no, I know you made the trip from Nevada in that time but how long have you been flying airplanes...

SCENE 5: THE TWENTIES (Continued)

NARR: (5)

Oh, man, I been flyin' since I was a kid...
I was pretty high one time when I was only
ten!

NARR: (3)

Isn't it dangerous, Topsy?

NARR: (5)

Certainly it's dagerous! Why else do you
think I get stoned before I go up!

NARR: (3)

I notice you had a good bumpy landing, Topsy!
I'll bet it's a relief to get those wheels on
the ground.. what do you do after a landing?

NARR: (5)

Usually I bleed!

NARR: (3)

I understand a couple is going to get married
while flying. What do you think of that? Won't
it be dangerous?

NARR: (5)

Man, it's always dangerous to get married...
but it don't make no difference with me.... so
long as they don't want to honey moon up
there... you know what I mean?

NARR: (3)

I see. Well, we have time for one more
question. What's the most difficult thing about
flying?

NARR: (5)

Getting that damn thing off the ground!!!!

SCENE 5: THE TWENTIES (Continued)

NARR: (3)

Thank you Topsy! Now, we return you to our studios.

SCENE 6: THE THIRTIES (Continued)

NARR: (2)

1935! April 22nd! A quiet morning at the College Savings bank!

LIGHTS: _____

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (4)

But the quiet is broken when two sedans pull up to the front door!

MUSIC: _____

NARR: (6)

The holdup men took C.A. Knudson and T.E. LaVelle as hostages!

NARR: (4)

The kidnapped men were released at the West edge of town!

NARR: (2)

Several weeks later the bandits were captured!

NARR: (3)

Another job well done by your FBI!!!

SPOTS: _____

SCENE 7: LEST WE FORGET

LIGHTS: _____

NARR: (5)

Where were you on that December afternoon on 1941?

SCENE 7: LEST WE FORGET (Continued)

NARR: (1) The Peace and Quiet of another day is broken!

NARR: (3) The Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor!

NARR: (4) The Young Men of Ames and Story County
again answer the call.

NARR: (5) Let's follow the progress of our young men
as they proceed through the rigors of Army
life.

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (3) Again, the physical! Nothing is more thrilling
than the cold fingers of an Army Doctor!

SPOTS: _____ Blackout

NARR: (1) Then it's over and you're in the Army. The
saddest day arrives when you must say "goodbye"
to your "beautiful" wife and "loving" children
somehow you manage to tear yourself away!

SPOTS: _____ Blackout

NARR: (3) Then it's overseas! Normandy Beach!
Guadalcanal! Berlin! Paris!

SPOTS: _____ Blackout

NARR: (2) For four years our boys fought and ideals
remained while bodies of loved ones were left

SCENE 7: LEST WE FORGET: (Continued)

in the sand and in the waters of our troubled globe.

NARR: (6)

Then, the turning point came. July 15, 1945 and our boys raised the American Flag on that tiny atoll Mr. Suribachi, Iwo Jima!!

MUSIC: _____

NARR: (5)

A reminder to those who would conquer the world! A memorable picture symbolizing that we would always, "REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR"

SCENE 8: TODAY AND TOMORROW

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (2)

The Ames laboratory for Atomic Research still operates after having done valuable work during the war. (EXPLOSION) Well, there went that scene!

MUSIC: _____

NARR: (3)

1950 and WOI-TV goes on the air!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (4)

Early reception was not too good and several bugs had to be worked out.

SCENE 8: TODAY AND TOMORROW (Continued)

NARR: (5)

Television did, however, provide an inexpensive
form of entertainment and relaxation for the
housewife. (GIRL KICKS TV SET)

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (4)

With the coming of pay television it might
be will to remember some of the early sponsors
who footed the bill for so long. Ladies and
Gentlemen, the television commercial!

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (3)

Folks, for that deep down smoking... cough!

SPOTS: _____ Blackout

NARR: (4)

You can be sure if it's Westinghouse!

SPOTS: _____ Blackout

NARR: (1)

And now, Madam, which do you choose as the
whiter brighter wash??

NARR: (6)

(MADAM) Well, I'll be damned! It's brand "X".

SPOTS: _____ Blackout

NARR: (5)

And they said it couldn't be done!

SPOTS: _____ Blackout

NARR: (3)

(SMOKER EXHALES) That's what I call a
good cup of coffee!! (AHHCH

SCENE 8: TODAY AND TOMORROW (Continued)

SPOTS: Blackout

NARR: (4) (POOPED) Me, I'd rather switch than fight!!!!

SPOTS: Blackout

NARR: (6) (SHOCKED) I think my living bra just died!

SPOTS: Blackout

NARR: (6) (SEXY) Good, morning, Mr. Gray!

NARR: (5) Good morning, Miss Smith!

SPOTS: Blackout

NARR: (2) 1956! Ames is chosen as the site of the U.S.
Animal Disease Research center.

NARR: (6) And leisure time brings more and more travelers
through Ames. Motels spring up! Ladies
and Gentlemen, we proudly present, "THE
EASTERN TOURIST".

SPOTS:

NARR: (3) Fillerup sir?

NARR: (5) No, we just wanna use yer restrooms.

NARR: (4) C'mon kids.

SPOTS:

SCENE 8: TODAY AND TOMORROW (Continued)

NARR: (5) (STAGE MANAGER) Well, folks, that's the Story of Story... we hope you... (HE IS INTERRUPTED)

NARR: (2) (MRS. CROTCHFIELD) Just a moment, young man!

NARR: (5) Yes, Mrs. Crotchfield!

NARR: (2) Well, there are a few things left unmentioned while you were doing all those... comedy scenes... which had nothing to do with our history....

NARR: (5) Well, the show has to be entertaining....

NARR: (2) ... such as the highway commission and the hospital and the key to the city awards... and....

NARR: (5) Key to the city awards?

NARR: (2) Yes, they're given to an outstanding person in the town each year.

NARR: (5) Who are some of these people.

NARR: (2) Well, (READING) from 1957 to 1963 the key went to W.S. Rupe, Kenneth Wells, W.L. Allen, Glen Holmes, Seaman Knapp, Gladys Meads and Clinton Adams, Anne Munn, Alice Rosebrook,

SCENE 8: TODAY AND TOMORROW (Continued)

and Zac Dunlap.....and Harvey Taylor.....

NARR: (5)

Who received the award in '64!

NARR: (2)

(COYLY) Well, it hasn't been given yet, but
I've done a lot for the community andwell.....

NARR: (5)

Well, thank you very much! And now, ladies
and Gentlemen, we.....

NARR: (2)

Just a moment!

NARR: (5)

Now, what?

NARR: (2)

Well, the name of this scene is "TODAY AND
TOMORROW: and we haven't said anything
about tomorrow...

NARR: (5)

Well, what...

NARR: (2)

Tomorrow belongs to the Youth! the future
leaders in whose hands our destiny lies! I've taken
the liberty of working up a little scene with our
teenagers...do you mind?

NARR: (5)

Well, we're funny that way, we...

NARR: (2)

Good!

SPOTS: _____

SCENE 8; TODAY AND TOMORROW (Continued)

NARR: (2)

We've prepared some little scenes depicting the leaders of tomorrow as they work towards building a better world. It's about knitting, sewing, and handicrafts! Teenagers, you're on! (NOTHING HAPPENS. SHE TURNS TO LOOK) Teenagers!! We're ready! Now, where could they be!!!

NARR: (1)

Excuse me, but I can tell you where the teenagers are.

NARR: (2)

Where?

NARR: (1)

On the telephone!

NARR: (2)

The telephone??

NARR: (1)

That's right, the telephone!

MUSIC: # 40 THE TELEPHONE HOUR — REWRITE

LIGHTS: _____ SPOTS: _____

NARR: (3)

(STAGE MANAGER) And that, ladies and gentlemen, is the end...and the beginning... for it's up to you to write the rest of "THE STORY IN STORY" and, indeed, the of America.

MUSIC: #41 AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

SPOTS: #'s 3 & 4 to L-R-4, #'s 1 & 2 L-R-1

LIGHTS: _____

REWRITE (Continued)

NARR: (4)

As Americans let us remember our heritage
with pride!

NARR: (1)

As Americans let us look to the future with
Anticipation!

NARR: (2)

As Americans be glad! Glad to have the right
to Pray, Work, Vote, and Live as we see fit---
as we desire!!

NARR: (6)

Be careful, Communist and Fascist, when you
tamper with these rights. We have fought, and
will continue to fight for the freedom for which
our forefathers fought and died.

NARR: (3)

We will defend the American way of life because
we feel that it is the best way of life in the world.

NARR: (4)

"A Story In Story" was based on historical
fact. Mrs. Dorothy Shrader acted as chairman
for the production.

NARR: (1)

Properties by Actors, Incorporated, and
Wardrobe Supervision by the Ames Jayceettes!

NARR: (2)

Sound by Clingaman Audio, Peru, Indiana!

NARR: (6)

Set Construction by Ames Home Builders
Association!

REWRITE (Continued)

NARR: (4)

ISU coordination by Dr. Alvin Edgar and
Everett Bartles.

NARR: (3)

Technical direction by Ralph Borck!

NARR: (2)

"A Story In Story!" was directed and choreo-
graphed for the Rogers Company by Joseph
Cole Simmons.

NARR: (1)

Our Special thanks to Northwestern Bell
Telephone, WOI-TV, KASI, and the Ames
Daily Tribune.

NARR: (4)

(AS "AMERICA" NEARS END) And most of all,
ladies and gentlemen, thanks to YOUR friends
and neighbors who worked so hard.... the cast!!!!

SPOTS: SWEEP

LIGHTS: _____

NARR: (3)

Don't forget to drive carefully on the way home.
The life you save may be mine. An now, our
national anthem.

LIGHTS: _____

SPOTS: _____

NARR: (5)

And that, Ladies and Gentlemen, is the
End... or maybe just the beginning...because
it's up to you to write the rest of the Story
Story, and, indeed, the story of America.

REWRITE (Continued)

MUSIC: _____

LIGHTS: _____

SPOTS: _____

As Americans let us reflect upon our heritage
with pride and anticipate the future with our
resources devoted to maintaining peace and
good will.

We stand as symbols of American unity and
spirit. We must work together to assure
America's freedom. We can all help to
preserve this spirit and unity.